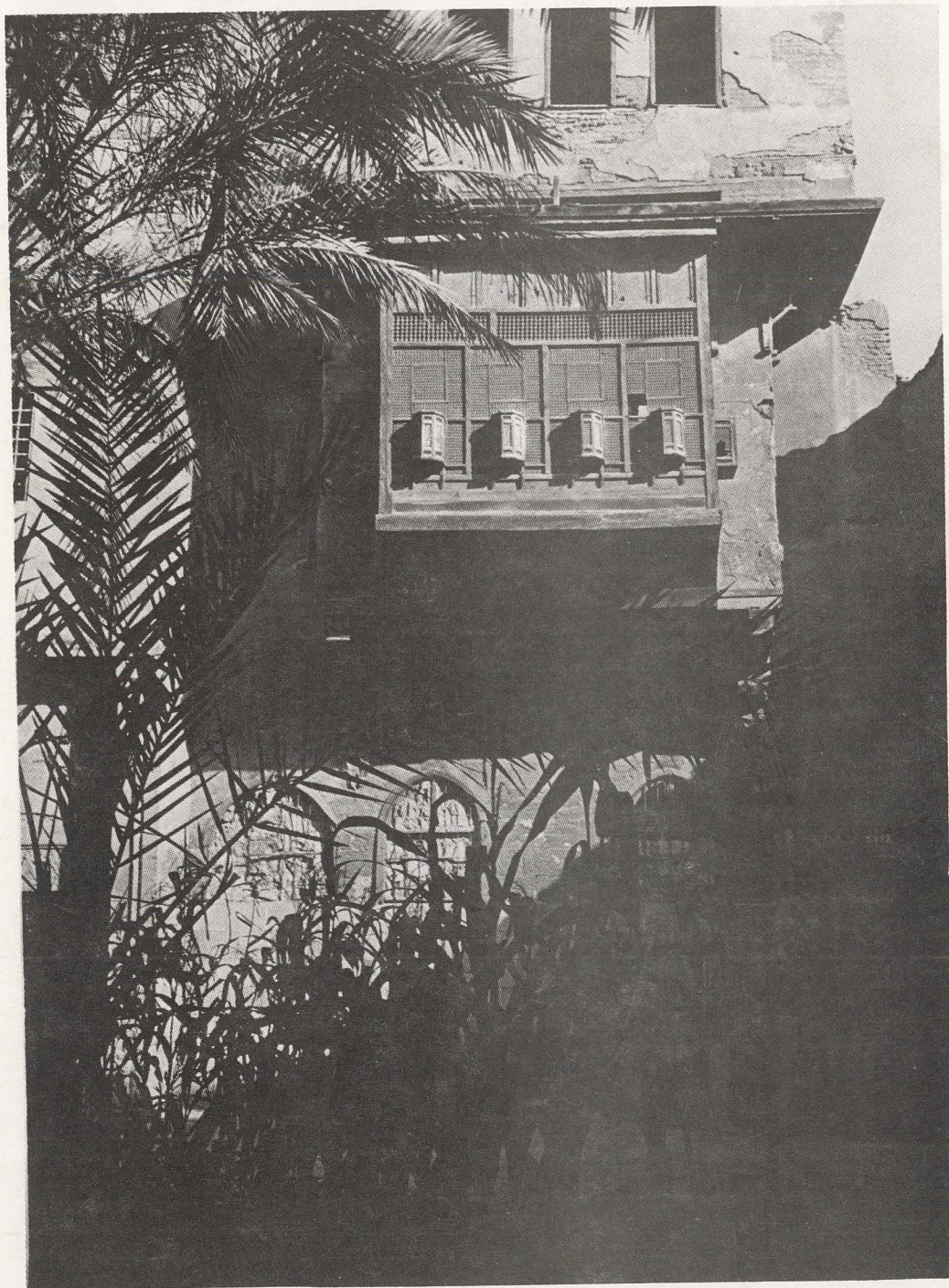


annuaire XV

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

NEWSLETTER



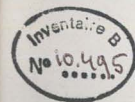
NUMBER 129

SPRING 1985

THE ARCE NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 129, SPRING 1985

EXCAVATIONS AT KOM EL-HISN <i>Robert Wenke</i>	1
ARABIC BLOCK PRINTING AS THE PRECURSOR OF PRINTING IN EUROPE, <i>Miroslav Krek</i>	12
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATION AT DEIR EL-BALLAS 1985, <i>Peter Lacovara</i>	17
REVOLT WITHOUT REVOLUTION: THE ORIGINS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY ARAB POLITICS <i>William L. Cleveland</i>	30
A BRIEF STUDY TOUR IN EGYPT, 1984 <i>Otto J. Schaden</i>	35
NEW ANTIQUITIES LAWS, ISSUED AUGUST 6, 1983	40
ARCE FELLOWS, 1984-85	55
PROJECTS & EXPEDITIONS OF THE ARCE, 1984-85	57
SPEAKERS & PAPERS AT THE ARCE ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 25-28, 1985, NEW YORK CITY	59
ANNOUNCEMENT: VARIA AEGYPTIACA	62



AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT
INCORPORATED

1117 International Affairs Building
Columbia University
New York, NY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Telephone: 212-280-2045

2, Midan Qasr el-Doubara
Garden City, Cairo
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
Telephone: 28239-33052
Cable Address: AMARCH
CAIRO
Telex: 93773 AMEMB UN
ATTN: SCIENCE/ARC

The ARCE NEWSLETTER is published quarterly. The subscription rate for non-members residing in either the U.S. or Canada is U.S. \$15.00 per year. Foreign subscriptions are charged at an annual rate of U.S. \$20.00. All opinions expressed by the authors are those of the authors themselves and do not reflect ARCE policy or endorsement.

Shirley B 
Editor

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

President: Robert A. Fernea Executive Director: Paul E. Walker
Vice-President: David O'Connor Cairo Director: Richard N. Verdery
Treasurer: Jere L. Bacharach

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES
(Includes Newsletters and Journal)

Student (Full-time, U.S. and Canada)	U.S. \$	20.00
Regular (Resident of U.S. and Canada)		30.00
Regular (Resident of foreign country)		35.00
Contributing		50.00
Supporting		100.00
Patron		500.00
Institutional Member		500.00
Research Supporting Member		2,500.00

ISSN: 0402-0731

Copyright 1985 by The American Research Center in Egypt, Inc.

EXCAVATIONS AT KOM EL-HISN, 1984

Our excavations at Kom el-Hisn during the summer of 1984 were part of the Naukratis Project's continuing efforts to reconstruct and analyze patterns of human settlement in the western Egyptian Delta (Coulson and Leonard 1981).

Initial seasons of the Naukratis Project were devoted to a regional survey and to excavations at several late Pharaonic sites. With our research at Kom el-Hisn we have extended analyses of west Delta cultures into the Old Kingdom period.

Theoretical Context

For the social scientist and comparative historian, one of the great questions about ancient Egypt is, how and why was Egypt transformed from a collection of largely autonomous and simply organized farming communities into one of the most complex and powerful nation-states of antiquity?

The answer to this question must come from both Egyptological and archaeological research. A century of Egyptology has given us an impressive body of information about the art, architecture, and history of Egypt's transition to cultural complexity. It seems unlikely, however, that Egyptological analyses will ever be able to provide us with systematic and quantitative evidence about long-term social and economic trends, such as variability over time in demographic parameters, or the nature of changes in the organization and distribution of agricultural and craft production, or variability in settlement composition and distribution. Most of this type of information was simply not recorded by ancient Egyptians, or if recorded, has survived imperfectly into our own era.

The major premise of the Kom el-Hisn archaeological project, however, is that it is precisely in these kinds of ecological, economic, and administrative variables that we must look for a more comprehensive explanation of cultural evolution in Egypt.

The many theoretical reasons for this assumption are beyond the scope of this article, except as they pertain to Figure 1 (compiled and drawn by Mark E. Lehner). In this

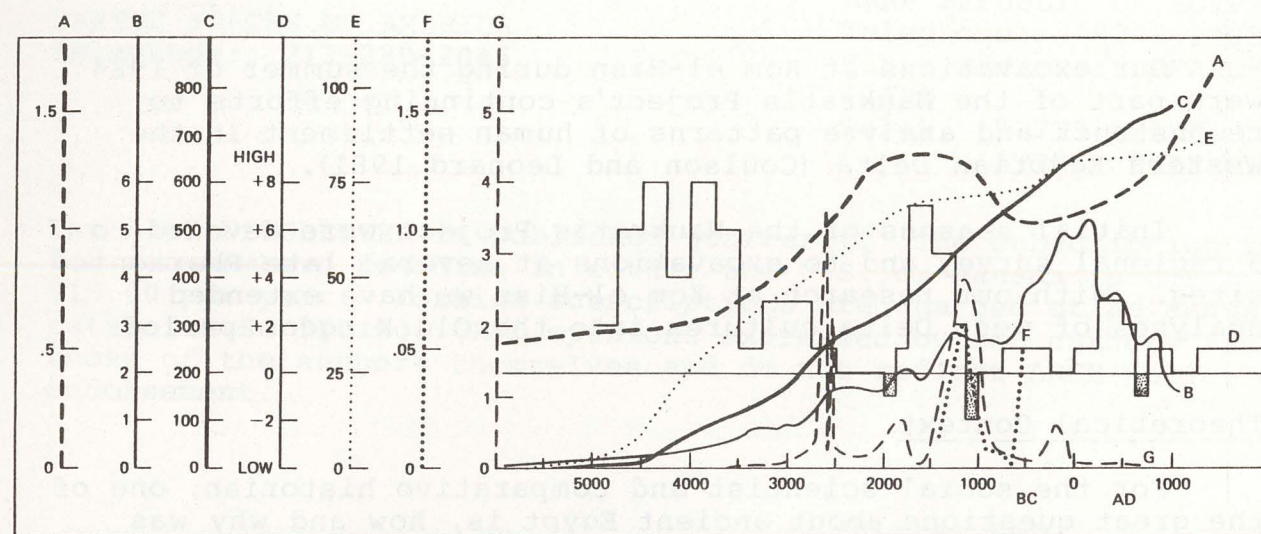


Figure 1. Hypothesized changes in selected variables in Egyptian history. Variables: (A) Coefficient of the rank-size distribution of settlements; (B) human population in millions; (C) population density per square kilometer; (D) lake volumes and stream discharge rates in East Africa; (E) proportion of domesticated animals to non-domesticated animals in diet; (F) price of farmland per unit of land (in silver); (G) investments per capita in monumental architecture. Although based on some data (mainly from Butzer 1976), few if any of these variables can now be measured with precision. Note that the shapes of these functions are dependent on the statistical transformation and scales applied. (Figure compiled and drawn by Mark E. Lehner.)

illustration, several variables are rather imaginatively graphed through Egyptian antiquity. Although these graphs are based on some real data, the scarcity and quality of the available archaeological data render these functions largely hypothetical.

The destruction of the Egyptian archaeological record has been such that some of these variables--and many others--will probably never be measured with much precision. Nonetheless, it seems likely that eventually, with many more years of archaeological research, it may be possible to chart some of these cultural changes with much greater confidence, and to interpret them, perhaps, in terms of more general ideas about the nature of ancient cultural change. We are particularly interested in defining those periods where the tempo of cultural change in Egypt quickens, and in determining which of these variables change significantly and in concert. At the very least, approaching the archaeology of Egypt from the perspective of Figure 1 encourages a focus on empirical variability in artifact distributions through time and space, as opposed to reliance on social and political typological constructs (e.g., "state", "feudalism", "political centralization") that are often vaguely defined and only tenuously related to the archaeological record.

Our work at Kom el-Hisn is an attempt to add information from a poorly known area and era to the kind of variable reconstructions illustrated in Figure 1. Little systematic archaeology has been done on Old Kingdom sites in general (other than those associated with mortuary cults), but this period in the Delta is particularly poorly documented. And it is in the Old Kingdom that the political and economic integration of the Delta into the first Egyptian states and empires (a process begun in Predynastic times) was completed.¹

Kom el-Hisn

We selected Kom el-Hisn (Figure 2) for extensive excavation because our preliminary study showed that it was a substantial, well-preserved, Old Kingdom settlement, with from 1 to 3 meters of stratified deposits that were for the most part above the water table and unobscured by later deposits. Kom el-Hisn's archaeological deposits are distributed on and around a gezira--one of the many sand and gravel formations mounds to be found in the Delta. Much of the Delta has been covered with mud from Nile floods during past millennia, but geziras can be found throughout the lower two-thirds of the Delta. Some of these formations are undoubtedly of Pleistocene age, but others were created or enlarged in Pharaonic times. The geziras' elevation and low agricultural potential made them favored locales for settlement in all periods. To investigate

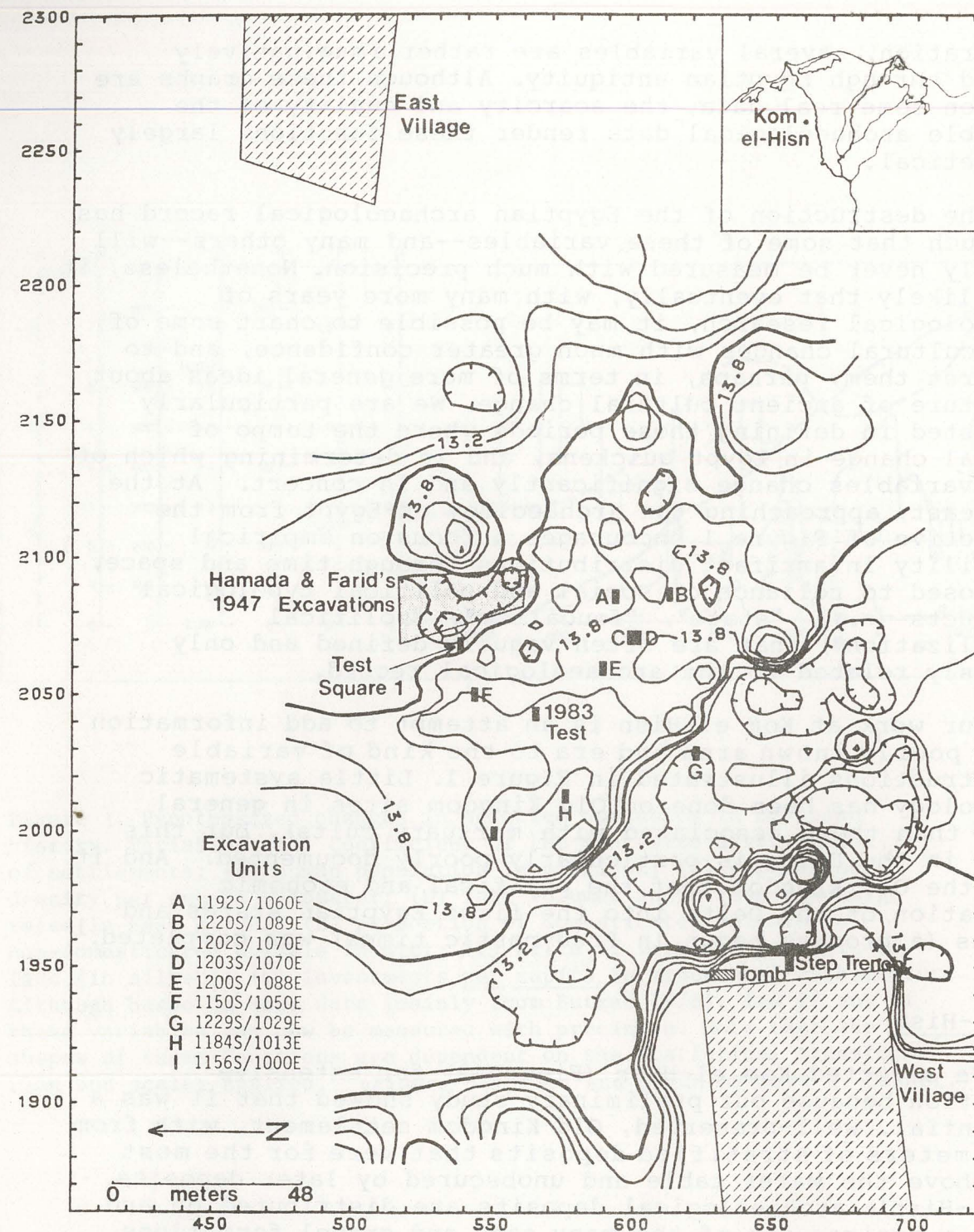


Figure 2. Preliminary Topographic Map of Kom el-Hisn. Contours generated by Computer Program SURFACE II in 20 cm intervals. Hatchured areas are depressions.

the formation processes of these geziras, we took hundreds of sediment core samples, some from as much as 5 meters below the surface of Kom el-Hisn. Analyses of these data are in progress, and we hope to use the results to help us design a regional survey and coring program to find other early occupations.

Previous Research at Kom el-Hisn

Kom el-Hisn was visited by several scholars (reviewed in Coulson and Leonard 1981) between Petrie's survey in 1886 and our own work in 1984, but the only systematic excavations were those by Hamada, el-Amir, and Farid, who worked at the site during 3 seasons (Hamada and el-Amir 1947; Hamada and Farid 1947, 1948, 1950). For the most part, however, their excavations were concentrated on the gezira portion of the site, where they uncovered nearly a thousand graves--many of them rich in contents and of expensive construction, many others, simple inhumations with a few pots. The dates of these graves is a matter of controversy, but, judging from the few artifacts illustrated in Hamada et al.'s reports, some were probably of Old Kingdom date, others of the the First Intermediate Period - Middle Kingdom, and a substantial number definitely of New Kingdom age (based on inscribed artifacts found in them).

The only tomb at Kom el-Hisn with extensive accompanying inscriptions is that of Khesu-wer (Figure 2). The age of this tomb is somewhat uncertain, but on the basis of his studies of these inscriptions, David Silverman suggests an early Middle Kingdom date (personal communication). Hamada and Farid excavated some architecture to the east of the area we tested (Figure 2), but they were mainly concerned with burials in the buildings they exposed, and their publication of these finds was incomplete and the dating uncertain.

The site has suffered considerably from looting and soil removal since Petrie's visit, but, based on his and other accounts and the surviving antiquities, it seems likely that Kom el-Hisn was the center of a large community that existed from Old Kingdom times at least into the New Kingdom period, and that at various times it was a nome capital, was heavily walled, and was located close to an ancient branch of the Nile.

Relatively little is known about settlements elsewhere in the Delta that were contemporary with Kom el-Hisn, perhaps because most of these settlements have been covered by alluvial sediments. But there is archaeological evidence of large Early Dynastic communities at Mendes and Minshat Abu Omar, and such communities no doubt existed in other areas as well. Old Kingdom settlements have been documented at Kom el-Hisn, Mendes (Hansen 1965), and a few other places in the Delta (reviewed in

Kemp 1983), but none except Kom el-Hisn has been extensively and systematically excavated.

Research Design

Because of our interests in the economic, social, and political history of the Old Kingdom, we were particularly concerned that we recover from Kom el-Hisn a statistically valid sample of various kinds of evidence about diet, manufacture, trade, settlement composition, and environment.

Valid samples pertaining to all these and other data are not gained in a single season with a modest budget and crew, but we feel we have made an adequate beginning.

We used a stratified random sampling design to locate our excavation units. The central area of the site was divided into 6 zones of approximately equal size, and one 1 X 2 meter unit was randomly selected (using a table of random numbers) in each zone. In addition to the 6 units in our random sample, 3 other areas were selected for excavation (Figure 2). One of these, the "Step Trench," is located at the point where the mound underlying the village to the southwest had been cut away by sebakhiin, and where we thus could expose a complete profile of the area of thickest occupational deposit. The second area chosen for excavation encompasses one of the walls exposed by Hamada and Farid in their excavations (1950). The third area was 1203S/1070E, the 1 X 2 meter unit adjacent to excavation unit 1202S/1070E. This area was chosen because excavations in the randomly chosen unit 1202S/1070E revealed a large hearth that we wished to expose.

Our excavation techniques included excavation by cultural stratigraphy insofar as was possible, with the goal of separating as precisely as we could the remains representing different depositional events. Most of the excavated materials were screened through .6 cm X .6 cm mesh, but the lower levels of all units were too wet for such screening. In future seasons we will employ water-sieving to deal with this problem. All ceramics--including body sherds--were saved and analyzed, as were all lithics and bones. Sediment samples were taken from every sedimentary unit for analysis of their floral, faunal, and geological contents.

Results

Analyses of our 1984 season are in their early stages, but some aspects of Kom el-Hisn seem clear: there is no doubt that the site is relatively large (our corings suggest that the occupational areas of the site extend over at least 15

hectares, and we have not yet been able to define the boundary of the site); and we suspect that most of it is of Old Kingdom and perhaps earlier age. It is interesting that neither on the surface nor in the excavations in the main area of the site did we find a single sherd that could not be fitted comfortably into the Old Kingdom or First Intermediate Period typologies.

The two radiocarbon dates from the site²--both from middle levels of occupation--correct to early Old Kingdom dates.

In our step-trench, at the highest point of the site, we found several meters of deposits that almost certainly belong to the first few centuries A.D. (these sediments directly overlaid intact walls and other features of the Old Kingdom settlement, which appears to extend far under the contemporary village); elsewhere, on the margins of the Kom el-Hisn gezira, we located exposed strata of deposits that we think might be of New Kingdom age.

The presence of pottery in some of our core samples taken from below the present surface of Kom el-Hisn suggests early occupations, perhaps prior to the Old Kingdom.

The pottery assemblage recovered in our excavations was numerically dominated by several types, one, a shallow bowl or dish in a burnished redware that is typical of Old Kingdom tombs at Giza and elsewhere; another, a very crude form of cooking ware; and a third, which somewhat resembles the "bread-molds" that appear so frequently in Old Kingdom sites at Giza.

About 267 flint and chert artifacts were found, most of them debitage. But approximately 106 retouched tools were recovered--of which most were flint "sickle-blades". We also recovered 96 mortars, pestles (or, more commonly, fragments thereof), and other artifacts of sandstone and limestone.

Pottery and lithic artifacts were measured, drawn, and categorized in the field, and we are now analyzing these data statistically.

We also recovered beads, various clay objects, and several inscribed clay sealings--which are currently being translated and analyzed. One tentatively identified name is that of a 5th Dynasty figure.

One burial was exposed, in Test Square 1 (Figure 2). The occupant appears to have been an adult male buried in an extended position in a body-size mud-brick rectangular structure inside a building. The inside of this rectangular structure was plastered and then painted with various colors and designs. Bone preservation was fair, but the plastered surface had collapsed on the bones and little of its design

could be reconstructed. Interestingly, the body was without a head, but directly beneath the place where the head would normally be found, and beneath a wall which we now know to have been later than the burial, we found a complete pot containing fragments of a human skull. We have not yet established a date for this burial.

Although exposure of domestic architecture was not a major focus of the 1984 season, there were some interesting discoveries. The mud-brick walls in Excavation Unit 1156S-1000E (Figure 2) showed 3 stages of rebuilding, each with a slightly different technique. Curiously, the complete remains of a freshwater bivalve (Unio sp.) were placed under two corners of one exposed wall.

Our excavations in other areas of the site exposed various walls, pits, and other domestic refuse, all of which are presently being analyzed statistically to determine their association with floral, faunal, and artifactual remains.

We have not yet found conclusive evidence of organized craft production, such as large concentrations of lithic debris, kiln wasters, metal slag, or community-size storage features. But our surface investigations suggest such facilities are likely to be found upon additional excavations. We anticipate being able to establish the kinds and volumes of artifacts produced at Kom el-Hisn, vis-a-vis those brought into the community from regional, national, and international sources.

Sediment samples of approximately 2 kilograms were taken from almost every "sedimentary unit"--our basic excavation unit. These constituted over 300 samples. Most of these samples were "floated"--that is, the samples were mixed with water and the charred plant materials that rose to the surface were skimmed off, dried, and identified. These remains were identified in the field and statistical analyses are in progress, but preliminary indications are of a surprisingly low frequency of domestic cereals and a surprisingly high frequency of field weeds, which may have been brought into the community in manure, which was subsequently used as fuel (W. Wetterstrom personal communication). This would be expected if Butzer's is correct in his suggestion (1976: 94) (based on texts and reliefs) that the Delta was primarily a cattle-raising center in the Old Kingdom, but in our limited exposures we found relatively few cattle bones (see below). Of course, if there were "royal" cattle herds in the Delta they may not have been primarily for local consumption).

The 7.6 kg of faunal materials recovered from our excavations included remains of molluscs, fish, birds, and various mammals. Only 92g of fish bones were recovered, but

this included over 100 fragments, of which 43 were identifiable to at least the genus level. The identified forms of fish include, in order of importance as inferred from bone counts: the schall (Synodontis schall), the Nile Perch (Tilapia niloticus), Clarias lazera, Tetradon fahaka, and Bagrus bayad. The majority of the fish fragments are from head elements; fragments of vertebrae and spines are rare. This bias may result from the way the fish were processed (e.g., slabbing and drying).

A few ostrich egg fragments were found in our excavations; the bird bones have not yet been analyzed.

The majority of the animal remains (7.0 kg) is from mammals--and of this 2.6kg were identifiable to genus level. The two most common mammals represented in the sample are the pig (Sus scrofa) and sheep/goat (Ovis aries and Capra hircus). Pigs are represented by 1.5kg of fragments and sheep/goats by 0.8kg. Since the skeleton in medium mammals is a constant portion of body weight (about 20-25% [Redding, unpublished data]), and given that pigs in unimproved breeds weigh about 1.5 times more than sheep/goats, our sample suggests that about 1.2 pigs were slaughtered for every sheep/goat. Like all our estimates of faunal use, however, our sample is relatively small and is subject to substantial correction with data to be retrieved in future seasons.

Yet, if our present sample of faunal materials are representative of the site as a whole, pigs were more important in the diet than sheep/goats. Each pig could provide 1.5 times as much meat as a sheep/goat and each gram of pork contains about 100 more calories than a gram of mutton (Pellet and Shadarevian 1970). But this figure ignores the contribution of sheep/goat milk--which is, of course, a renewable resource--to the diet.

Based on measurements of the lower third molars, the Kom el-Hisn pigs can be confidently described as domestic.

The ratio of sheep to goats is about 2:1, which is quite close to the ratio (2.2:1) that Kobaki (1980:520) observed for the Old Kingdom fauna recovered from Giza.

One unusual aspect feature of the Kom el-Hisn mammal fauna is the low number of cattle remains. Only four elements, weighing 225g were identifiable as Bos taurus. Several other mammal species were represented by a small number of elements. These include: the bubal hartebeest (Addax nasomaculatus), a canid (probably a domestic dog, Canis familiaris), a small cat (Felis sp.), and the cape hare (Lepus capensis).

Research Plans

We intend to publish in 1986 a complete report of our first season's work, and we hope to return to Kom el-Hisn for 3 months of excavation and regional survey in summer of 1986. In that season we plan to make extensive horizontal exposures of domestic architecture at Kom el-Hisn, in order to analyse community patterning and structure. We also intend to excavate more of the Old Kingdom wall that our step-trench suggests enclosed a community whose remains lie mainly under the village currently situated to the southwest of the main site area.

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance given to our project by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, the American Research Center in Egypt, and the National Science Foundation (Grant #BNS 8407006). We owe a special debt to Dr. Ahmad Kadry, President of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, not only for the Kom el-Hisn project but also for his support and his friendship during our recent years in Egypt. Our project was also greatly facilitated by the efforts of Dr. Kemal Fahmy, Director of Excavations for the western Delta, by Mr. Ahmed Abd al-Fatah, Director of the Alexandria Office of the E. A. O., by Dr. Fuad Yacoub and Madame Fawzia, of the E.A.O., and by our colleagues in the field, Mr. Osama el-Qatafany and Ms. Samiha Noshay, the official representatives to our project from the Egyptian Antiquities Organization. We are grateful to the officials of the Tanta Antiquities Office and the Tanta Museum for their help.

The crew included Dr. Lech Krzyzaniak, Director of the Museum of Archaeology, Poznan, Poland, Dr. Michal Kobusiewicz of the Institute of Historical and Material Culture, Poznan, Poland, Dr. Wilma Wetterstrom, The Botanical Museum, Harvard University, Karla Kroeber, The Egyptological Museum, Munich, Paul Buck and Janet Long, of the Department of Anthropology, the University of Washington, and Kim Honor, Department of Anthropology, Brown University. We would like to thank William D. Coulson and Albert Leonard Jr. for their help in organizing the Kom el-Hisn project.

Robert J. Wenke, University of Washington, funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation

Notes

1. There are scores of references to estates in the Delta in Old Kingdom inscriptions at Giza and Saqqara, including several in the immediate vicinity of Kom el-Hisn (Jacquet-Gordon 1962: 310-12, 419-26).
2. Beta Analytic 318 3970 +/- 130 [carbon] and SMU (preliminary lab no. 3) 4090 +/-50 [shell]).

References Cited

- Baer, K. 1962. "The Low Price of Land in Ancient Egypt." Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt 1:25-42.
- Butzer, K. 1976. Early Hydraulic Civilization in Egypt: A Study in Cultural Ecology. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Coulson, W. and A. Leonard, Jr. 1981. Naukratis. Undena, Malibu.
- Hamada, A. and M. el-Amir. 1947. "Excavations at Kom el-Hisn, 1943." Annales du service des antiquités de l'égypte 46: 101-141
- Hamada, A. and S. Farid 1947. "Excavations at Kom el-Hisn, 1945." Annales du service des antiquités de l'égypte 46: 195-233
- 1948. "Excavations at Kom el-Hisn, 1946." Annales du service des antiquités de l'égypte 48: 299-325
- 1950. "Excavations at Kom el-Hisn, 1947." Annales du service des antiquités de l'égypte 50: 367-399.
- Hansen, D. 1965. "Mendes 1964." Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt 4: 31-37.
- Jacquet-Gordon, H. 1962. "Les noms des domaines funéraires sous l'ancien empire égyptien", Bibliothèque d'Étude, Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, 34: 1-505.
- Kemp, B. 1983. "Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period c. 2686-1552 BC." In B. Trigger et al. eds, Ancient Egypt. A Social History. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Kokabi, M. 1980. "Tierknochenfunde aus Giseh/Ägypten". Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien 83:519-537.
- Pellet, P. L. and S. Shadarevian. 1970. Food Composition: Tables for Use in the Middle East. American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon.

ARABIC BLOCK PRINTING AS THE PRECURSOR OF PRINTING IN EUROPE

Preliminary Report

The Problem.

Ever since the Austrian Orientalist Josef Karabacek first signaled to the world the discovery of some two dozen Arabic xylographic prints (prints produced from wooden blocks) in the Archduke Rainer collection of papyri in Vienna in 1894, the scholarly world has been divided between the few who accepted the evidence proffered by these prints in Egypt and the majority which ignored it.

These early Arabic block prints believed to have been printed from engraved wood during the Fatimid rule in Egypt (909-1171 A.D.) are usually amulets (hijāb, pl. hujub), that is single sheets of paper, measuring 6 cm. they are most likely to be composed of sections, pasted together in the manner of scrolls.

Their contents usually consist of Koranic citations, among which the Opening surah (al-fātiḥah), surah 112 (al-samadiyah) and the verses of the throne appear most frequently. Besides these and similar citations the beautiful names of Allah are most usually encountered. Two of these seem to stem from the same engraving which would indicate that the purpose of carving these texts was mass production. Other sections which are attached to some xylographs contain requests for protection against various sicknesses, sometimes enumerating them. Apart from the use of ornamental scripts in headings, rulings of the margins, and the use of red, there are no illustrations, with the exception of a picture of a devil as represented in the Islamic Museum of Art in Cairo (Item #15648).

The reason why these prints have not received the attention they deserve may partially be attributed to the fact that so far no specific date has been assigned to any of them with any high degree of certainty. The approximate dating of ninth to eleventh centuries was made on the basis of the ductus of the scripts employed by scholars such as Karabacek, Adolf Grohmann and Levi della Vida, although Grohmann did so with reservations, pointing out that the style of the script could have been imitations of older scripts.

As a librarian and bibliographer, I realize the importance of this phenomenon for the history of printing. I decided to study this problem and, if possible, to resolve it by using other criteria in addition to those previously used, namely the style of the script and the examination of the paper in the printing.

The Project

My primary objective was to find as many xylographs as possible, and since the origin of these, with the possible exceptions of one among those so far found, appears to have been Egypt, I hoped to find sufficient specimens there to give me the variety needed for the

research and/or perhaps to find a specimen that was dated.

Partially due to lack of time and partially due to other difficulties I encountered, this objective has not met my expectations. Although I perused scores of library catalogues, excavation reports and visited many museums, libraries and institutes with letters of introduction from ARCE and the Cultural Attache of the U.S. Embassy, I feel that there are many more Arabic block prints in these institutions than I was able to examine. The main difficulty, I believe, lies in the fact that these single sheet items do not appear in the catalogues but are found among the uncatalogued deposits of manuscript fragments to which access is difficult to obtain, at least until a certain trusting relationship can be established. But this takes time and patience.

The visits to the Islamic Museum of Arts proved to be most fruitful. Eight items were found there in the Department of manuscripts. These are:

1. No. 14681, a well preserved piece in elegant foliated Kufic consisting of Qur'anic quotations.
2. No. 80.11.18, a protective amulet with beginning and end in large floriated Kufic, found by Prof. Scanlon at al-Fustāt.
3. N. 15648, mentioned above (p.2), found at al-Fustāt, and described but not transliterated by Bishr Fares in Festschrift fur Ernst Kuhnel². Text is hardly legible.
4. No. 12702, a white on black fragment with one line of text.
5. No. 14033, a well preserved piece containing the names of Allah with the beginning and end in floriated Kufic in white on black.
6. No. 15005, an ornamental strip in floriated Kufic.
7. No. K 96-63, a Quṣaayr al-Qadīm item, parts of which are found also in folders labeled K 96-63 (RN 1039) and K 96-57 (RN 1029), apparently an unusually large piece with colored ornamentation. Large script is used for the border. Smaller fragments, possibly parts of this same item are found in J 10C (RN 988), K 96-48 (RN 1009), and K 96-38 (RN 1002), mostly consisting of ornamentation.
8. Item described to me by Prof. Scanlon, to have been found at al-Fustāt and representing beginning portion of a duplicate of an item held by Cambridge University³ could not be located.

Another very valuable xylograph was found in the Ethnographic Museum (No. 1570) containing Qur'anic verses, request for protection from evils with maladies listed, and the ninety-nine names of Allah. Ornamental scripts in panels at the beginning and at the end as well as in the text seem to show naskh elements. There are apparently many more hujub in this Museum, but according to Dr. Peter Schienerl who is preparing a catalog of them, they are all handwritten and from the 19th century. When released for inspection I intend to examine these items.

Criteria for determining the date of production were the following:

a. Analysis of script employed. Most of the early Arabic blocks were engraved in a simple Kufic, angular script which had evolved from the script of the early Qur'ans. The angularity may have developed partially as the result of the script having been used in engravings in stone (such as were the funeral stelae) and wood as well as other media which require great skill and effort in the engraving of round forms. According to the existing chronology of Arabic writing styles, the changeover from the angular, simple Kufic to the foliated, floriated, and to naskh script (the round ductus of the scribe) took place in engravings between 1000 and 1200 A.D. This would make the dating rather simple were it not for the probable circumstance that the Kufic style continued to be used in certain areas as those demanding and commanding a greater than the usual amount of trust, such as are the mint (with the exception of the dinar of 1097 A.D. in which the naskh ductus was prematurely used), magic (such as cups and amulets), and possibly marine instruments. Much comparison of the printed characters with scripts in dated manuscripts and engravings in stone and wood will be required in the next few months to establish probable age. There are paleographic peculiarities which would favor a rather early period, among them the open 'ayn (ع), the inverted yā' (ي) and the peculiar word division at the end of the line (فَسَا/ل), all of which resemble the scribal practices of early Qur'ans and administrative papyri. In prints which mix the round naskh in headings with the angular of the text, prints which I believe to be of a later date, the word Allāh sometimes appears with four, rather than three vertical strokes (الله for اله?).

b. Examination of materials used in the production. The attempts to establish the date on the basis of the tests and chemical analysis of paper, parchment, and ink is most problematic and unreliable. Carbon dating seems unsuitable for this purpose. Other analyses, such as the burning of small bits of paper to determine the age by examining tannin content is likewise unreliable. Besides, most of these experiments require sacrificing small pieces of paper, a commitment most institutions are not ready to make. Thus, with the exception of two prints on parchment, we must consider the time of the introduction of paper to Egypt at the end of the ninth to the beginning of the tenth century as terminus post quem for these printings. As Karabacek already has pointed out, the paper and the art of printing may have come to Egypt from China hand in hand.

c. Analysis of contents. The mostly unvocalized and unpointed texts which are frequently also fragmentary pose some challenge to the reader. When completely deciphered, they may tie in some way to the historical setting in which they originated and which may be known to us. If it proves, e.g. that the list of ninety-nine beautiful names of God, which deviates from the usual Sunni lists, is in fact a Shi'ah list it would strengthen the supposition that the prints originated during the Fatimid rule in Egypt, as the Fatimids belonged to that religious faction of Islam.

d. Contemporary Sources. So far no mention specifically to these xylographs has been discovered in contemporary literature. There is a

possible mention of them in Ibn al-Nadīm's Fihrist (maqālah 8, fann 2) where he states that Egypt is the Babylon (or capital?) of the magicians. An eye witness told him that all of the exorcists and magicians assert that they have khawātim (seals or stamps?), charms of paper (ʿazā'im waraqī), sandal, jazab (or hizāb = sections of the Qur'an or short prayers), smoke and other things used in their art. If the word khawātim could, indeed, be translated as stamps here, rather than seals (as Bayard Dodge translates it), we would have a tenth century confirmation of this magic craft. Ibn al-Nadīm further mentions talismans in connection with Syria and Egypt and states that the old kind lost their validity because they were outdated (li-taqadam al-ʿahd), possibly in reference to the pre-Islamic talismans. He further mentions among those who worked by means of the names of Allah a certain Ibn a-Imām who lived during the days of al-Muʿtaḍid; according to a variant reading his nisbah was al-ʿAbāsī, probably the caliph who ruled 892-902.

e. The in situ factor is a very important aspect in determining the age of the items in question. Unfortunately, the description in the excavation reports are usually routine and do not necessarily answer the questions one may have. Also, the perceptions and evaluations of stratigraphy and the surroundings of the finds can at times be rather subjective. The best results in this respect were obtained by talking directly to the excavators themselves or the person who registers and photographs the finds. ARCE is in this respect the ideal communication center. I have met a number of scholars who were extremely informative in this matter.

The Question of Influence

The only country where we find this type of printing that early is China. Some influence can be sensed in later pieces, particularly in the naskh headings (such as e.g. in A. Ch. 12.152 of the Austrian National Library). The script resembles that found on some vases in the Islamic Museum of Art which were identified as imports from China. There are other circumstances which would favor Chinese contact. At Quşayr al-Qadīm which is known to have laid in the path of the trade with the East since Roman times, recent excavations have brought to light at least one Arabic block print in conjunction with objects imported from India and China. From Chinese sources we know that there were Muslim traders in Canton as early as 756 A.D. Among the artifacts recently excavated at al-Fuṣṭāṭ archaeologists have also come up with Chinese ceramics and at least two Islamic xylographs. According to the excavator, Prof. Scanlon, these were found together with manuscript scraps dated ninth and tenth centuries. Here again, the time in which al-Fuṣṭāṭ ceased to function as a city after the conflagration of 1168 A.D. could be considered the terminus ad quem of the deposit of the prints.

None of the above criteria itself proved to be as convincing as would be a dated specimen. But each of these factors adds to the preponderance of the theory that, indeed, these prints may point to their origin in the tenth to eleventh centuries in which case they may have preceded this type of printing in Europe where the first dated block print bears

the date 1428.

The key to obtain a greater degree of certainty and a sharper focus on the matter is to find additional amulets. I am convinced that what was found so far, especially in Egypt, is merely the tip of the iceberg. Simple reasoning will tell us that if to date some fifty specimens have been found and of these only two were duplicates, that there must be many more, perhaps a hundred times as many, for to carve one of these rather complicated stamps in wood for less than one hundred applications would certainly seem counterproductive.

At every meeting with employees of the libraries or museums in Cairo as well as with the faculties of the Egyptian universities I took the opportunity to alert them to this most interesting and important phenomenon. I believe I could expand and firm up the preliminary, now still inconclusive results with a second research term in the near future.

Special acknowledgments are due to the directors and associate directors Messrs. Paul E. Walker, R. N. Verdery, Robert Wenke, Ms. Mary Ellen Lane, Miss May Trad, and secretary Mrs. Amirah al-Khattab. I am also very grateful to the Center Associates Professors Ahmad 'Abd al-Majid al-Haridi and Hassanein Rabi'ah for the help I have received from them and to Mrs. Ni mat Muhammad Abu Bakr, First Deputy Director of the Museum of Islamic Art for the friendly reception at the museum, and to Prof. Donald Whitcomb for his permission to examine all the materials of the Quseyr al-Qadim excavation.

Miroslav Krek

ARCE Fellow, 1984-85

funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities

1. In the Austrian National Library which I visited on my way to Egypt I was able to find among six thousand uncatalogued manuscript scraps six xylographs. Another fourteen thousand items still remain to be examined there.
2. "Figures magiques" Aus der Welt der islamischen Kunst Festschrift für Ernst Kuhnel. Berlin: Gebr. Mann/1959/. 154-62.
3. Item is reproduced in Aramco World Magazine 32/2 (1981) p. 26.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATION AT DEIR EL-BALLAS 1985

Introduction

A third season of survey and clearance was conducted at the site of Deir el-Ballas from Jan. 12 to Feb. 8, 1985. The destruction of a large portion of the northern part of the site necessitated a change in the agenda planned for this field season. The expedition staff consisted of Peter Lacovara as director, Cynthia Shartzter as assistant director, Sue D'Auria as photographer and site supervisor and Stephen Quirke as site supervisor, Charles Evers as architect and Andrew Boyce as artist.

The expedition was conducted under the auspices of the Department of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston and the American Research Center in Egypt and was funded by grants from the National Geographic Society and the Vaughn Foundation and contributions from Mr. and Mrs. Cottle, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Tenbrook and Dr. William J. Murnane.

We are grateful to the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, in particular Dr. Ahmed Kadry, President of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, Mr. Mutawwa Balbush, Director General of Antiquities and Excavations in Upper Egypt, Mr. Mohammed el-Sughayyir, Director of Antiquities in Upper Egypt at Luxor and Mr. Hussein el-Afuni, Inspector at Qena and Baliyana.

Invaluable help and advice was provided by Dr. and Mrs. Lanny D. Bell and the staff of Chicago House, Luxor, and Mr. Rabbia Hamdan, who acted as Supervising Inspector for the latter half of the season. We are most thankful to the University of Pennsylvania-Yale University Expedition to Abydos for the loan of supplies and equipment and to the staff of the American Research Center in Egypt, particularly Dr. Richard Verdery, Ms. May Trad and Mrs. Amira Khittab.

Summary of the Season

Despite the short duration of the field season, we were able to complete the survey of the central and northern portions of the site and the planning and identification of the remaining structures excavated by Reisner. With the completion of this season we have been able to fulfill our original goal of obtaining enough information to interpret the work of the original Hearst Expedition of 1900-1901 in preparation for its publication. Hopefully future seasons of excavation will add even more to our limited body of material on Egyptian settlements and the history of this critical period.

The following areas were investigated in the course of the season:

1. Detailed planning and topographic mapping of the central and northern areas of the site was conducted by Charles Evers and Peter Lacovara.
2. Continued excavation and recording of the intact structure discovered last season (temporarily designated House 'E') was undertaken by Cynthia Shartzter.



3. One of the structures discovered last season, thought to be chapels similar to those at Amarna and Deir el-Medina, was cleared and planned by Sue D'Auria and Stephen Quirke.

4. A section of exposed mudbrick in the South Wadi, presumed to be a storage magazine, was partially cleared and planned by Charles Evers.

In addition, a provisional ceramic typology for the site was worked out by Peter Lacovara and Andrew Boyce.

The Survey

One of the primary objectives of the 1985 season was to survey the northern portion of the site; unfortunately, a number of difficulties were encountered in fulfilling this objective. One month prior to our arrival a large part of the northern half of the site was trenched by the Antiquities Office of Qena in order to enable the reclamation of the land by the modern village of Deir el-Gharbi (figs. 1A-1B). This area contained a large number of domestic structures which had not already been completely destroyed and no record remains of what existed there, marring what could have been the only largely complete and archaeologically recoverable ancient Egyptian town plan other than that of Tell el-Amarna.

We were, however, able to survey those areas to the north and south of the trenches which had been excavated to a large part by the Hearst Expedition. The remaining exposed structures were planned and photographed and ceramic samples collected from the surface.

In surveying the central wadi we discovered a large group of undisturbed, presumably domestic structures. While some may be preserved up to a height of two meters, a number have been badly damaged by erosion and road cuttings.

In the course of the survey the remaining unidentified house plans from Reisner's original work were correlated with a number of architectural remains exposed in the northern half of the site. Identification of these was made possible by comparing extant wall traces with Reisner's plans of by using copies of the original expedition photographs to note topographical similarities. Many of these houses have deteriorated drastically, not only since their initial exposure by Reisner, but even during the last five years as a result of both erosion and vandalism.

Chapel '1'

An area to the east of the South Hill was suggested in 1983 to have contained⁴ chapels similar in nature to those found at Tell el-Amarna (fig. 2).⁴ A square 10 x 15 meters was opened up around what appeared to be one of three structures and it was designated Chapel '1'.

The building consisted of two large blocks of gebel brick at the west end of the slope, which were fronted by a long rectangular enclosure, divided in the center, measuring approximately 10 meters wide by 18 meters long. Although it proved to be poorly preserved, the overall

design of the structure (fig. 3) and the absence of any domestic features seems to confirm our original hypothesis that this sector consisted of a concentration of small, roughly built chapels not unlike those known from the site of Tell el-Amarna.⁵

South Wadi Magazines

Based on the evidence visible in an area of exposed mud brick in the South Wadi, it was suggested that the long, rectangular structures discernable as traces on the ground might have been official buildings, possibly storage magazines, again having parallels to Tell el-Amarna.⁶ A section of one of these areas exposed by a wadi cut was cleared and planned (fig. 4). The section of building was a rectangular construction about five meters square, built as part of a series of similar squares. The high concentration of storage jar sherds found on the surface in association with this structure also supports the equation of these structures with the Amarna magazines.

House 'E'

A building to the west of the North Palace complex, temporarily designated House 'E', was partially excavated and planned in 1983.⁷ Three rooms of this structure had originally been excavated by Reisner but the test excavation conducted in 1983 revealed that a significant amount of the deposit remained intact. This test area designated 'Room 5a' was excavated to floor level and this season a stratigraphic profile of it was recorded (fig. 5). Important information was obtained on the stratigraphic history of the site and the construction techniques employed which will help in elucidating the record of Reisner's work.

A number of features and objects recovered from this area suggested that this part of the 'house' may have served as a textile workshop.⁸ Additional information recovered this season supports this identification. Objects recovered during the course of cleaning the stratigraphic profile included a spindle whorl made from a fragment of a red burnished bowl and bong 'threaders' similar to examples found by Reisner at Kerma (fig. 6a). Also, a second 'bin' was discovered in the profile section (fig. 5). The first bin when excavated proved to contain a roughly made emplacement for an upright post, possibly serving as half of a stand for a very primitive upright loom or, more probably, a warping frame (fig. 6b).

A general plan of 'House 'E' made this season, comprising both excavated and unexcavated areas seems to indicate that the structure consisted of two separate buildings (fig. 7), neither of which may have been a private dwelling.

The Ceramic Typology

A provisional pottery typology was compiled from surface collections supplemented by material from excavated areas. The types include a few forms generally associated with the late Middle Kingdom/early Second Intermediate Period, as well as an abundance of types known from late Second Intermediate Period/early New Kingdom contexts. The latter group

includes a few examples of bichrome painted wares in addition to scabbie incised bowls, funnel mouth storage jars with scrapped bases and burnished red bowls (fig. 8). Domestic wares included a wide variety of bread trays as well as handmade Nile silt wares of types belonging to both the Pan Grave and Kerma cultures.

The fabric groups represented included Nile silt B¹⁰ and C classes and a number of Fine Marl A varieties in addition to wares of Marl B and C. A coarse straw tempered marl known as Marl E is also represented by a number of examples at Deir el-Ballas, and in addition, there appears to be one of more imported amphora fabrics. Analysis of samples collected will provide even more detailed information on the character of the ceramic inventory of Upper Egypt in the Second Intermediate Period and early New Kingdom.

Conclusion

The discoveries of the 1985 season underscore the importance of Deir el-Ballas to the understanding of ancient Egyptian settlements and the history of the Second Intermediate Period. Moreover, the destruction which has so recently taken place illustrates the urgent need to safeguard this and similar sites.

Peter Lacovara
Museum of Fine Art, Boston

NOTES

1. W. S. Smith and W. K. Simpson, The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt (New York: 1981) pp. 120-124.
2. cf. P. Lacovara, "The Hearst Excavations at Deir el-Ballas: The Eighteenth Dynasty Town", in W.K. Simpson and W. M. Davis, eds. Studies in Ancient Egypt, The Aegean and the Sudan: Essays in Honor of Dows Dunham (Boston: 1981), pp. 120-124.
3. P. Lacovara, "Archaeological Survey of Deir el-Ballas 1983" ARCE Newsletter 123 (1983), pp. 5-23.
4. cf. B. Kemp, Amarna Reports I (London: 1983).
5. Ibid.
6. cf. J. D. S. Pendelbury, City of Akhenaten III: II Plates (London: 1951), pls. Ia and XX.
7. Lacovara, op. cit.
8. op. cit.
9. G. A. Reisner, Excavations at Kerma IV-V (Cambridge, MA: 1923) pp. 283ff.
10. J. D. Bourriau, Umm el-Ga'ab: Pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab Conquest (Cambridge: 1981) pp. 14 ff.

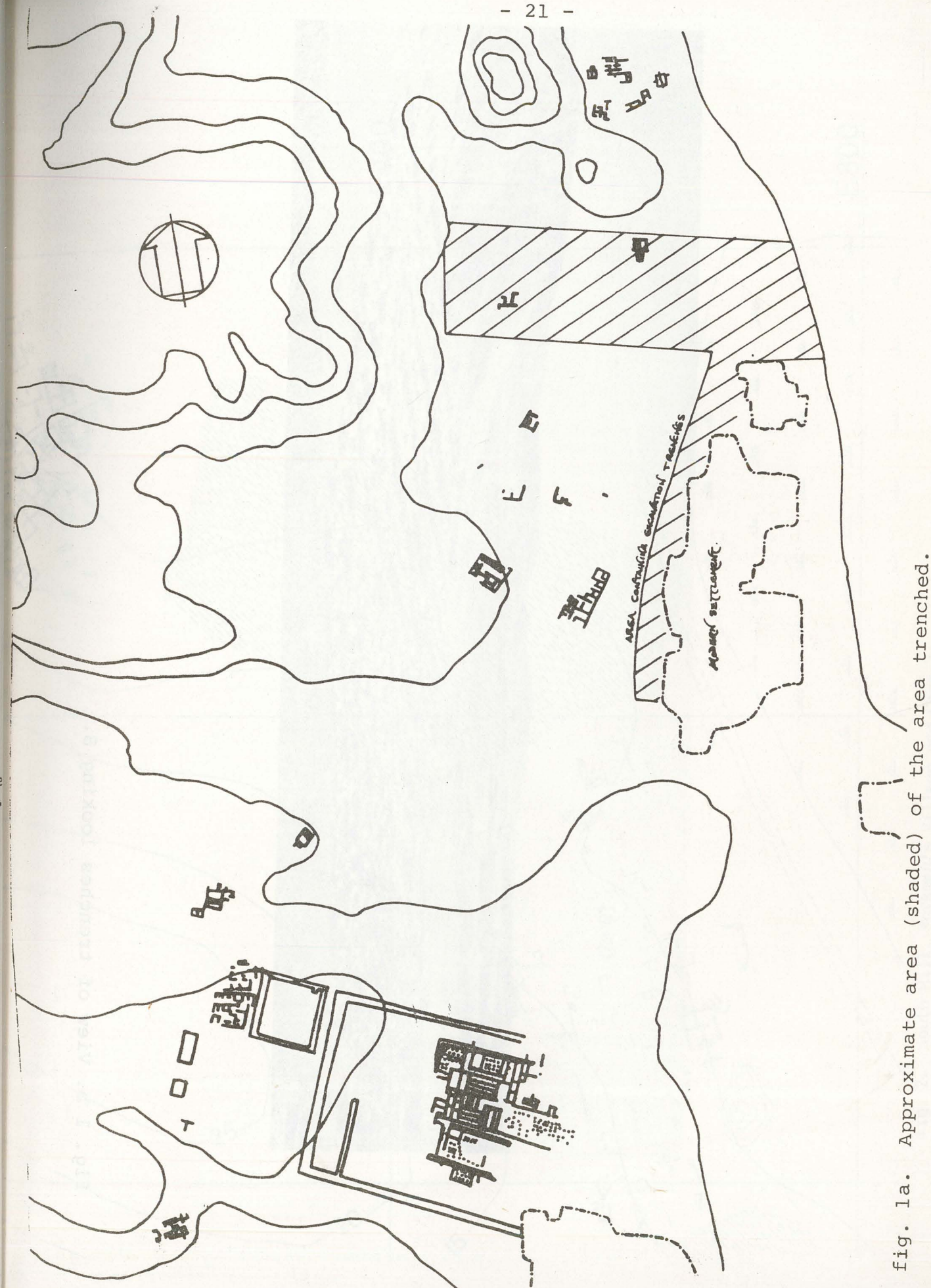


fig. 1a. Approximate area (shaded) of the area trenched.

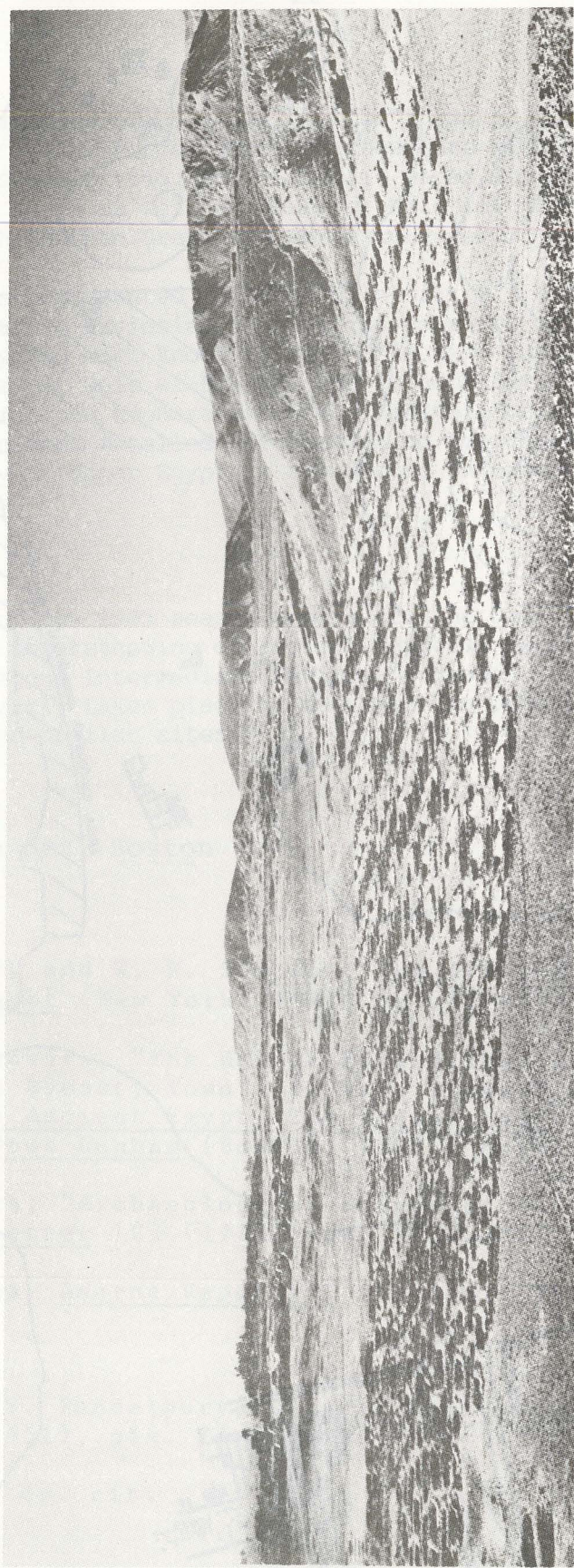


fig. 1 b. View of trenches looking S.

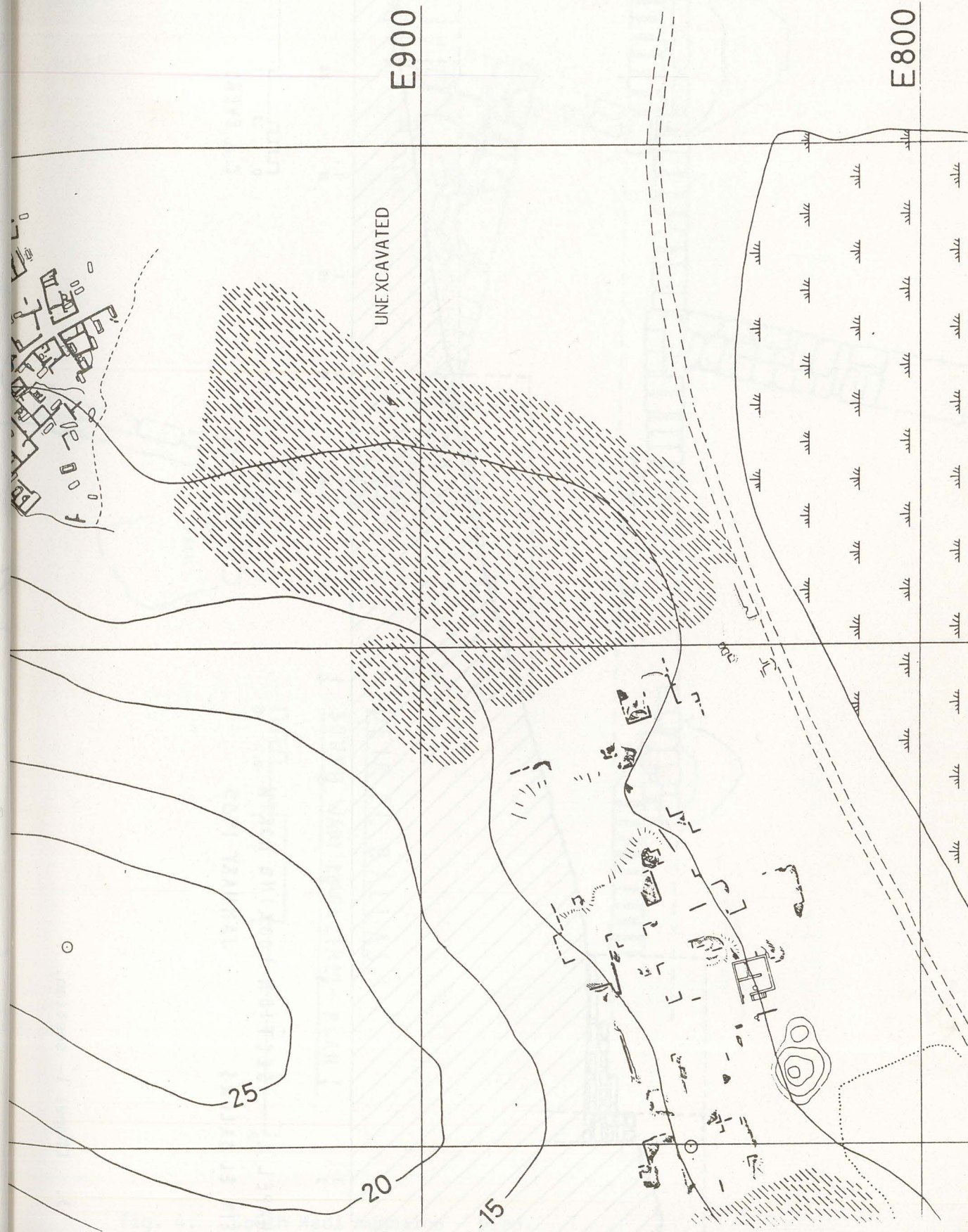
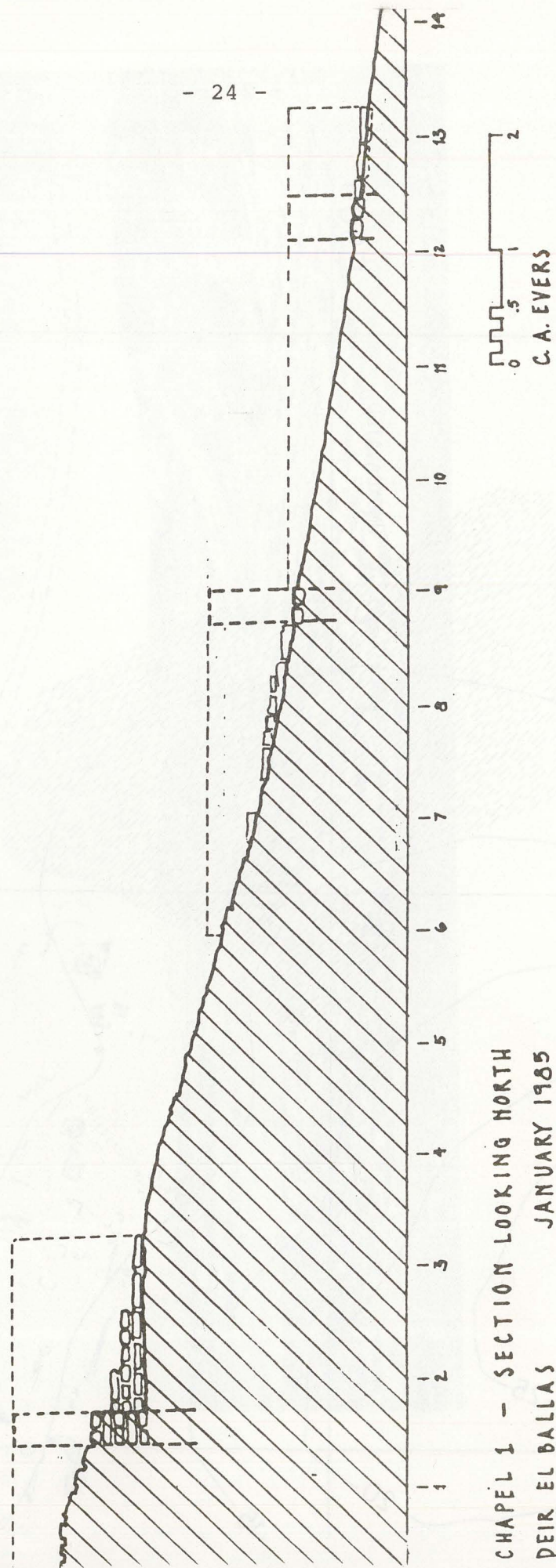


fig. 2. South Hill, Workmen's Village and Chapels.



3. Chapel 1- section.

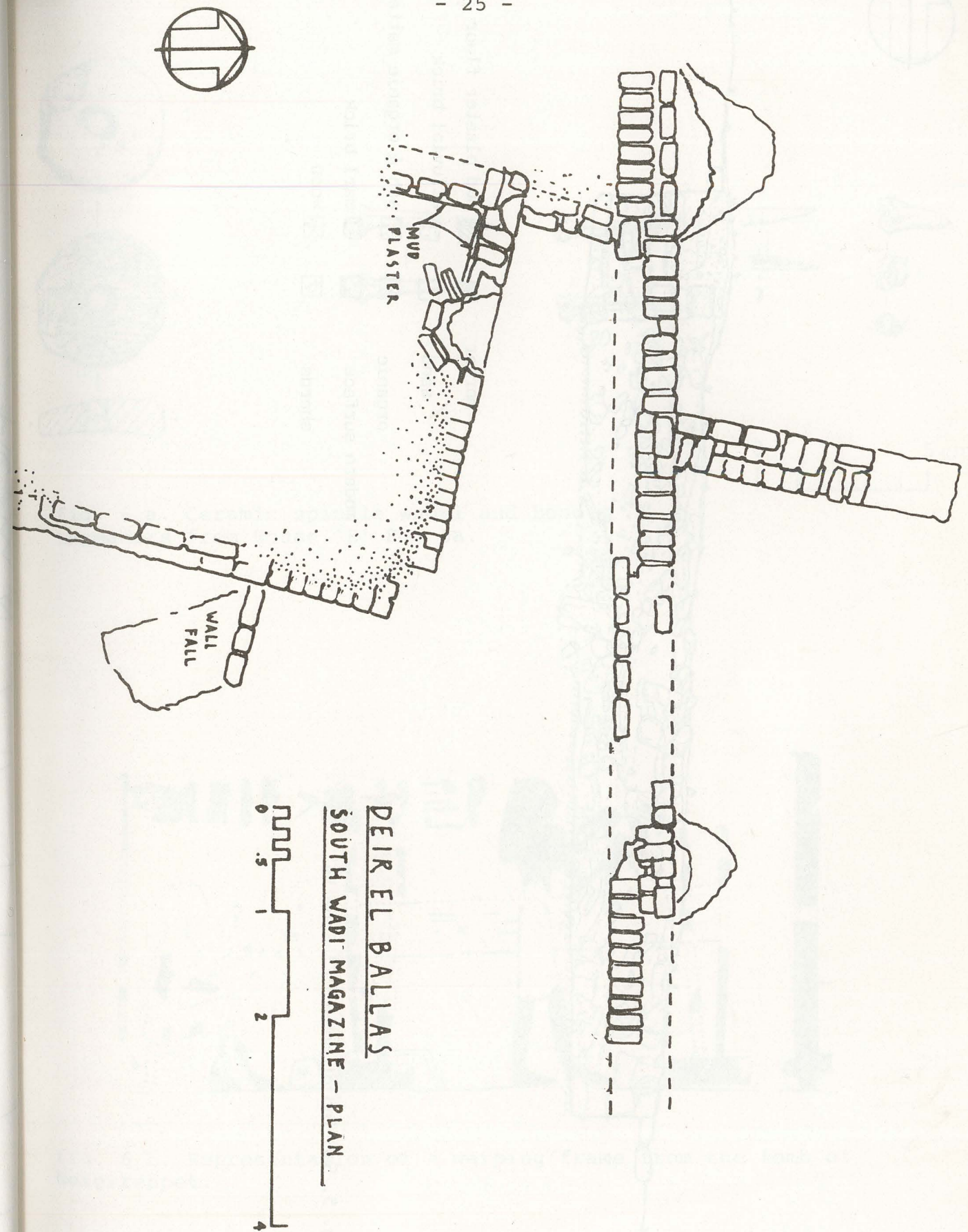
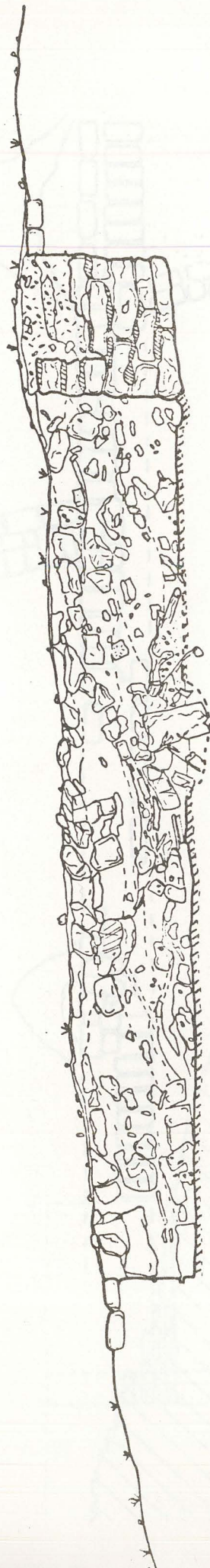


fig. 4. South Wadi magazine - plan.













mortar		mud plaster	
sand		alluvial brick	
organic		ash & organic matter	
modern surface		marl brick	
sherds		wood	

fig. 5. Section of House 'E' Room 5a.

- 27 -

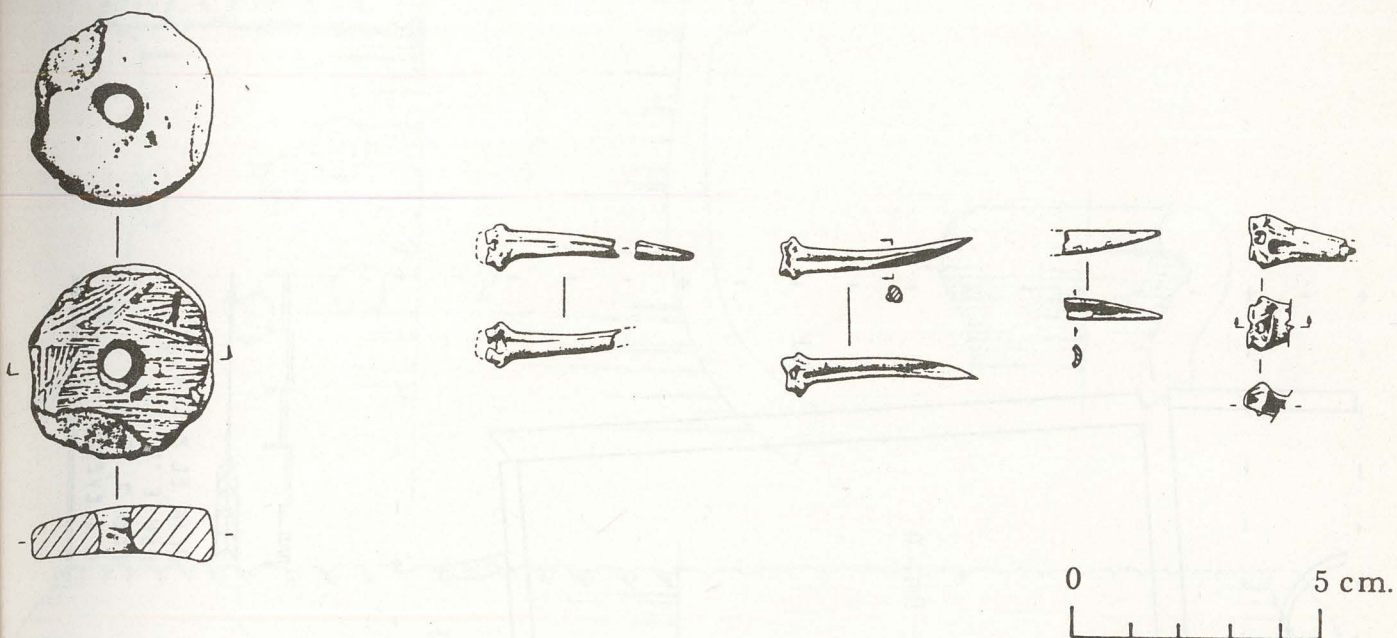


fig. 6 a. Ceramic spindle whorl and bone
threaders from House 'E' Rm. 5a.

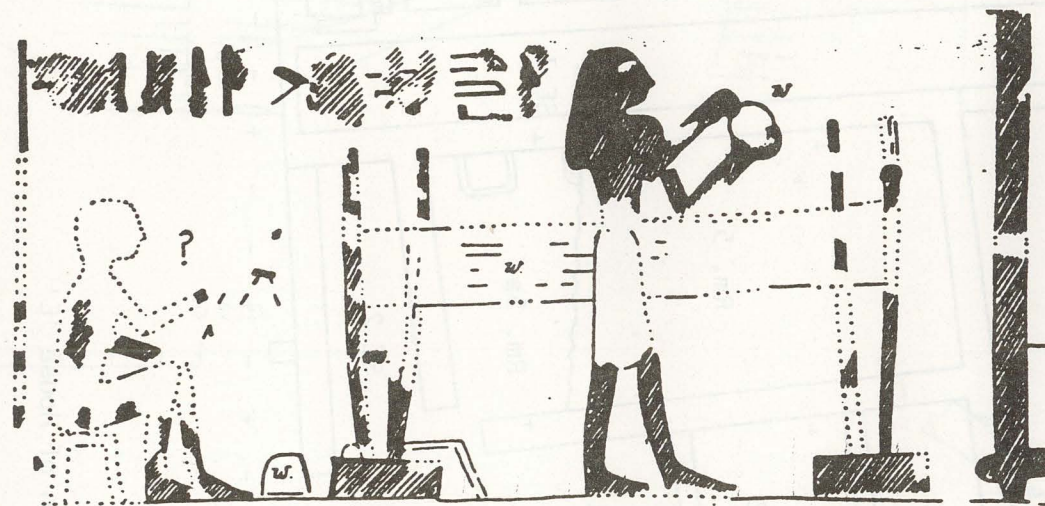


fig. 6 b. Representation of a warping frame from the tomb of Neferrenpet.

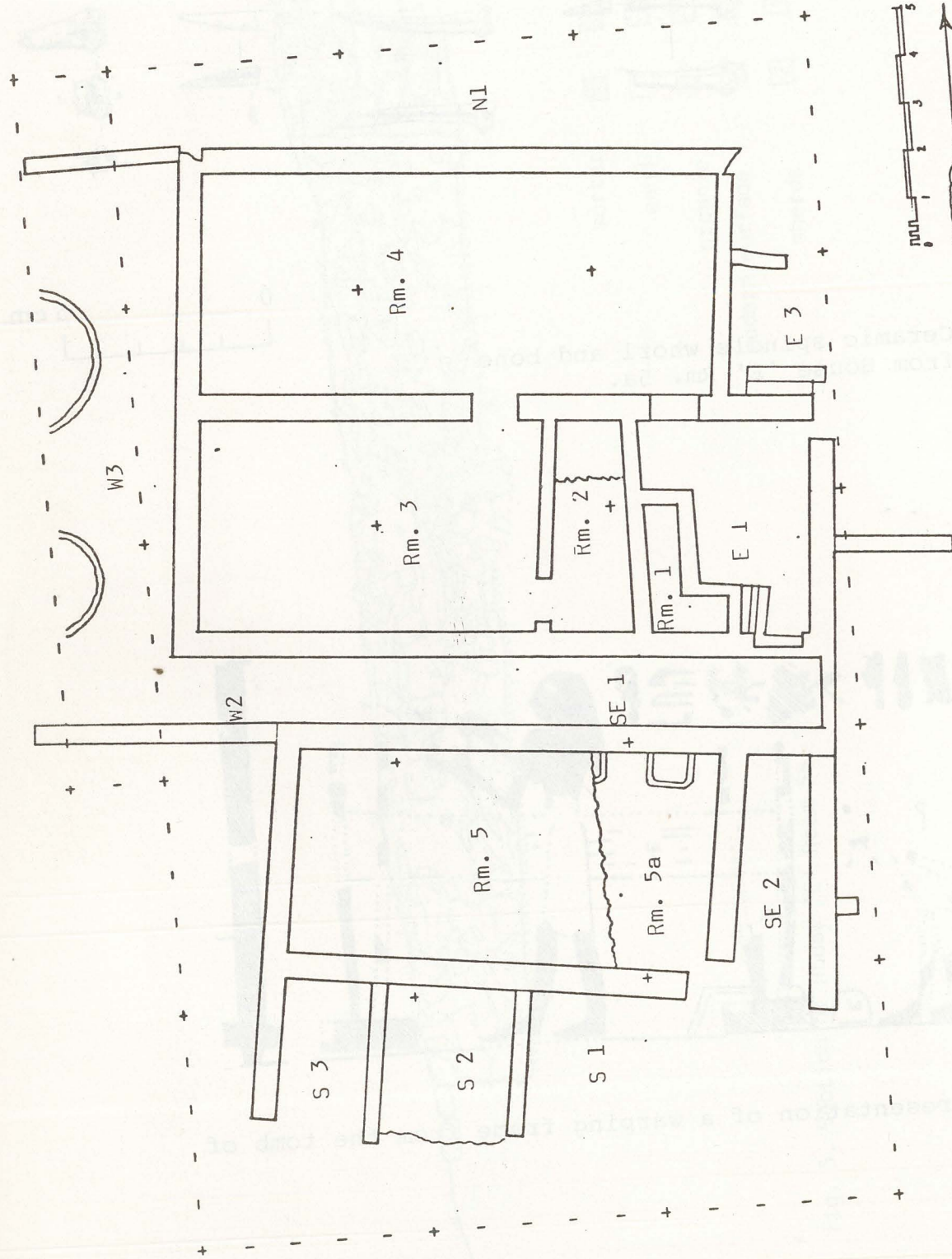


fig. 7. Plan of House 'E'

DEIR EL DALLAS
HOUSE 'E'
FEB. 2, 1985
C. A. EVER

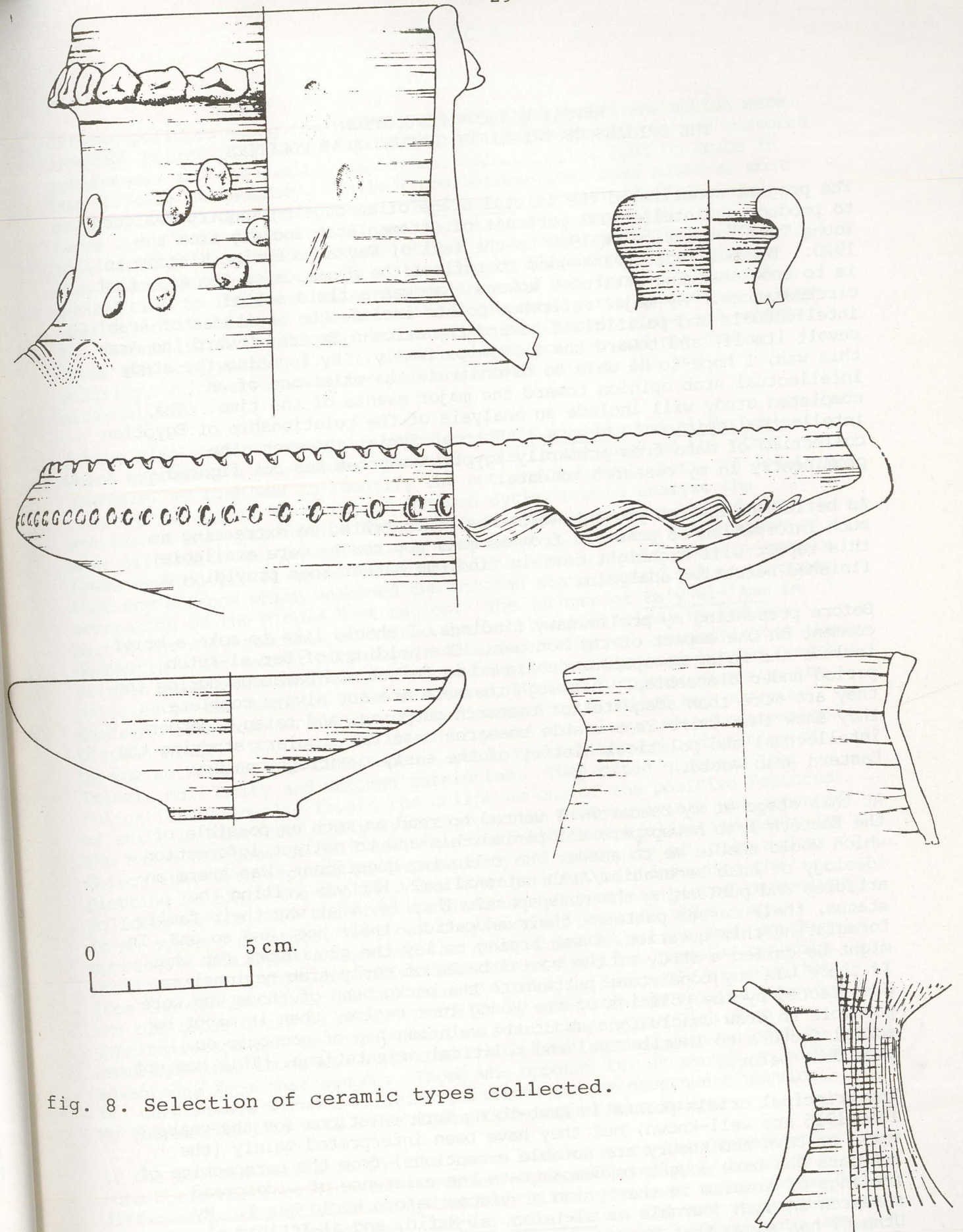


fig. 8. Selection of ceramic types collected.

REVOLT WITHOUT REVOLUTION:
THE ORIGINS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY ARAB POLITICS

The project constituted the initial stage of an ongoing inquiry designed to produce an intellectual portrait of Ottoman Arab society from the Young Turk revolution of 1908 to the fall of Faysal's Syrian Kingdom in 1920. The portrait is intended to reflect the dynamics of the era, that is to show changing attitudes toward what was a fluid set of circumstances. My major reference points include the attitudes of Arab intellectuals and politicians toward the Ottoman Empire, toward the Arab revolt itself, and toward the Hashemite family. By focusing the study this way, I hope to be able to demonstrate the existence of an intellectual Arab opinion toward the major events of the time. The completed study will include an analysis of the relationship of Egyptian intellectual opinion to events in Ottoman Syria; however, the collection of data from primarily Egyptian sources has not figured prominently in my research to date.

As befits a research project which has concentrated on extracting as much information as possible from as many sources as were available, this report will highlight certain findings rather than providing a finished narrative analysis.

Before presenting my preliminary findings, I should like to make a brief comment on one aspect of the sources. The holdings of Dar al-Kutub include the major newspapers published in Beirut and Damascus during the period under discussion. Although the sets are not always complete, they are more than adequate for research purposes, and taken together they show that Cairo is a viable research base for scholars studying the intellectual and political history of the early twentieth-century Eastern Arab world.

At this stage of my research, I wanted to read as much as possible of the Eastern Arab newspapers and periodicals and to collect information which would enable me to answer the following questions: Was there an ideology of Arab separatism/Arab nationalism? Who was writing the articles and publishing the newspapers? That is, what was their family status, their career pattern, their education, their age, and so on? In formulating this question, I was hoping to lay the groundwork for what might be called a study of the social bases of early Arab nationalism. If there was any consistent pattern to the background of those who were disaffected by the policies of the Young Turk regime, then it might be possible to draw conclusions about the relationship of economic or social factors to intellectual and political orientations. This has not been done before.

The principal crisis points in Arab-Young Turk relations for the years 1908-1916 are well-known, but they have been interpreted mainly (the works of Dawn and Khoury are notable exceptions) from the perspective of scholars who have sought to demonstrate the existence of widespread feelings of Arabism in the Syrian provinces before World War I. My research in such journals as al-Islah, al-Mufid, and al-Ittihad al-Uthmani has shown that there was considerable dissatisfaction with

Ottoman policies among the Arabs. The major points of contention were language policy, the lack of proportional representation in the restored parliament, and the limited employment opportunities open to Arabs in the official bureaucracy. While I now believe that some authors, most notably 'Abd al-Ghani al-Uraysi of al-Mufid, thought in ideological terms about this discontent, I still contend that most Arab intellectuals responded to these crises in an eventmental way. That is, they commented on each crisis as it occurred, they urged the Ottoman authorities to implement reforms, but they did not formulate a clear ideology of Arabism or separatism. For the most part, theirs was a hope for reconciliation which would strengthen the Ottoman state and enhance their own role within it. It was Young Turk policy, and not Arab activity, which created an irreparable schism between the two nationalities.

I have also examined such periodicals as Ra'y al-'Amm and al-Barhan which expressed a pro-Ottoman position. As in the case of the other journals, my task was to identify the authors and publishers, to locate them in the social hierarchy of Ottoman Syria, and to analyze the sentiments they put forth. The second of these tasks has proved the most difficult, and I have not yet completed it. As for the content of these newspapers, it seems to be a variation on a single theme -- namely that any actions which weakened the Ottoman state would lead to European occupation of the Middle East region. The authors of Ra'y al-'Amm in particular stressed this point and drew on the historical record to demonstrate the extent of European ambition and greed, commenting on the British repression in India, Aden, and Egypt, and the high-handed French policies in the Maghrib. The ambitions of these European powers in the Eastern Mediterranean could only be thwarted by a united and powerful Ottoman state. The basis of this unity was not always clearly expressed by the authors of the time, but it seems to have been a combination of Islamic solidarity and Ottoman patriotism. They often stressed the obligation of loyalty toward the caliph as one of the positive features of unity and directed their criticism at the Arab activists who convened the Paris Congress of 1913 and who formed the Decentralization party in Cairo; they were accused of dismembering the community of Islam and of plotting to place the Empire under foreign rule. In defending the policies of the CUP, the Arab spokesmen for Ottomanism placed themselves in an awkward position. Why did they support programs which were oppressive and which undermined the role of Arabic in the Arab speaking provinces? Did they, as individuals and as families, receive benefits from the CUP for their public stance? Did they seriously believe that the old order could be reconstructed? My research has not yet provided conclusive answers to these questions, but I can state with some assurance that those who supported the Ottoman system derived certain advantages from that system. Those who opposed it, or sought to modify it, were always without official positions in the government service. My future research will investigate this matter more fully.

If the sources available for the years leading up to the Ottoman entry into World War I provide the historian with an opportunity to study different points of view among the Arab elite, the same cannot be said for the war years themselves. During this period, Ottoman repression effectively silenced the voice of Syrian Arab protest. Dissidents were

arrested, exiled, and in some cases executed, and their presses were shut down. The scholar who wishes to trace Arab opinion for the period 1914-1918 must look for sources outside Ottoman-controlled territories. In this regard, there are two important locales. The first is Egypt. Although, as I stated at the outset, I did not design this phase of the project for intensive study of the Egyptian press, I have nonetheless examined the relevant issues of al-Manar with some care. They show that its noted editor, Mudhammad Rashid Rida, himself a Syrian, followed events in the Ottoman Arab provinces closely; that he, as a leading exponent of Salafiyyah reformism, of caliphal authority, and of Islamic solidarity, came to find Arab separatism a legitimate aspiration. He did not necessarily accept the central role which Sharif Husayn of Mecca was claiming for himself in the future, but he could condone the insertion of Arab sentiment into the concept of Islamic solidarity. For all the scholarly attention that has been paid to Rashid Rida, it does not appear that his political thought during the war-years has been sufficiently studied, and I intend to elaborate on this in my completed work. It is also worth noting that despite the British imposition of martial law in Egypt, the Arabic press continued to express itself with some force. Of course, its survival may well have depended on its support for the British-backed Sharif Husayn of Mecca.

Another major external source of Arab wartime opinion is Sharif Husayn's newspaper al-Qiblah, published in Mecca from 1916 to 1924. Al-Qiblah must be considered the organ of the Arab revolt and the most important forum for the explanation of the revolt to Arab society. Dar al-Kutub has complete holdings of this important journal, allowing the scholar to trace the evolution of Husayn's views. I will review my findings on this below.

While dissident Arabic publications were suppressed in wartime Syria, the Ottoman authorities encouraged, and in some cases sponsored, Arab language newspapers which supported the Ottoman war effort and sought to convince the Arab population to remain loyal. One of the sponsored papers was Jaridah al-Sharq, published in Damascus under Jamal Pasha's supervision. Although copies of the paper do not exist in Cairo, I have identified the editorial board, the composition of which displays some apparent inconsistencies.

Two of the three editors, Shakib Arslan and 'Abd al-Qadir al-Maghribi, had publicly expressed Ottoman loyalties before the war, and it is not surprising to see them benefitting from their stance. But the third member, the Damascene Muhammad Kurd 'Ali, was a pre-war Arab activist whose well-known paper, al-Muqtabas, was occasionally banned by the Ottoman authorities. How can one explain Kurd 'Ali's switch to a pro-Ottoman position during the war? An unproven explanation is that his opinions were changed by his receipt of funds from the CUP. If true, this suggests some significant difficulties for the historian attempting to identify the social bases of pro-Ottoman, pro-Arab loyalties. For example, someone like Shakib Arslan, a member of the notability, profitted in ways befitting a notable by his close association with the CUP; he was elected to parliament, he was given a role in the decision-making councils of the CUP, and his extended family was well-taken care of (by 1916, Shakib and two of his brothers were all

deputies in the Ottoman chamber). Kurd 'Ali, on the other hand, was from a family of modest means; he could not be rewarded in the same way as notables could. Did the Young Turks seek, as a general policy, to obtain the support of upwardly mobile young Syrians by the distribution of funds? If this is indeed the case, then the practice could skew the historian's sample by showing Ottoman loyalties on the part of those whose social background would not normally suggest such loyalties.

Another war-time publication of this genre is al-'Alam al-Islami, a weekly magazine printed in Istanbul. It was edited by 'Abd al-'Aziz Jawish, a former student of Muhammad 'Abduh and an outspoken opponent of European imperialism. Jawish had a full, and controversial, pre-war career in Egyptian journalism and spent the war-years in Istanbul and Berlin. A fervent defender of Islamic solidarity, he countered Sharif Husayn's justifications for revolt with his own appeals for Arab-Ottoman unity.

A comparison of al-Qiblah, the voice of revolt, and al-'Alam al-Islami, the organ of the central government, can provide important insights into the symbols, the ideology (if any), and the interpretation of events by which each party to the conflict justified its cause. A sample of my findings follows. First, it must be stressed that each paper was a propaganda organ and twisted the news to suit its own ends. The accuracy of the reportage is less significant for my purposes than the arguments themselves. Sharif Husayn of Mecca was well aware that, in declaring a revolt in 1916, he, a descendent of the Prophet, had committed himself to an enterprise that could be seen as dividing the Islamic community at a time of great crisis. He was calling for nothing less than an Arab rising against the government of the recognized caliph. He and his supporters were therefore at great pains to legitimize their action on Islamic grounds and so pre-empt criticism from Islamic quarters. Al-Qiblah called for the rejection of the CUP on the grounds that the party leaders were mismanaging their sacred trust -- the duty to protect the community of Islam and to further its prosperity. The majority of the lead articles of al-Qiblah present attacks of this kind; the CUP are branded as atheists, Turkish nationalists, and foolish young men far too inexperienced for the responsibilities which they had seized by force. While some portion of these attacks may have been telling, al-Qiblah's reluctance to define what the revolt stood for as far as the Arabs were concerned is one of the most striking features of the paper. Its pages lack both a political program and an ideology of nationalism. In its turn, al-'Alam al-Islami attacked Husayn in those Islamic areas where he was most vulnerable. It accused him of apostasy and heresy, and claimed that he had allied himself with Great Britain in order to turn over the sacred Ka'bah to the control of the Christians. The emphasis, in both al-Qiblah and al-'Alam al-Islami, on Islamic themes suggests that such issues were seen as the most likely to touch the hearts of Arab opinion at large.

The study will conclude with an examination of the individuals and families who took power in Faysal's Syrian Kingdom and in the British and French Mandates and will attempt to determine the relationships of these individuals to the pre-war Ottoman system. Much work remains to

be done; I expect to consult the British and French Foreign Ministry Archives as well as to do additional research in the Arabic language journals published at the time.

That the study has progressed as far as it has is due to the generosity of the Ministry of Culture in permitting me to consult the rich periodical holdings of Dar al-Kutub. I should also acknowledge the assistance which I have received from the officials at that institution. It is a pleasure for me to record my gratitude at the opportunity to have conducted research in such an incomparable archive.

William L. Cleveland
ARCE Fellow 1983-84

funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities

A BRIEF STUDY TOUR IN EGYPT - 1984

during the latter part of the summer of 1984, it was possible for me to carry out various mini-projects in Egypt.¹ Most of my time was spent in the Cairo Museum, but several days were allotted to the Theban area and one day in the El Alamein district. Foremost among the specific items which prompted the tour were hopes of examining the Canopic box of King Horemheb in the Cairo Museum and the Tutankhamun sphinx stela (present position unknown).

At the time of my departure to Egypt, a lengthy report on the clearance of Ay's tomb in the Western Valley of the Kings was submitted to Professor Foster for inclusion in JARCE (slated now to appear in vol. XXI). The fact that a number of Ay's monuments were usurped by Horemheb led me to credit the desecration of Ay's tomb to Horemheb. Despite a variety of fragmentary funerary furniture recovered from Ay's tomb, there was not the slightest trace of any canopic materials. The one photo illustration of Horemheb's fragmentary Canopic box² almost gives the illusion that some signs are incised and others merely painted, leaving me to suggest that the box may have been usurped from Ay. A re-examination of Horemheb's box was suggested in the hopes of doing that myself. The box (Fig. 1) was examined this past summer, but it showed absolutely no indication of usurpation, thus leaving the connection between Horemheb and the desecration of Ay's tomb a matter of circumstantial evidence only.

In the brief period of preparation prior to actually seeing Horemheb's canopic box, it was quickly evident that the royal boxes of the XVIIIth Dynasty have received relatively little attention.³ Therefore permission was sought and granted to photograph and copy all which are extant. The list includes those of Thutmose I, Hatshepsut (Fig. 2), Amenophis II (heavily restored, cf. Fig. 4), Akhenaton (heavily restored), Tutankhamun and Horemheb (heavily restored). The fragments of Thutmose IV's box (Cairo 46041) could not be located. A two part work is projected for ASAE: a catalogue (Part I) and discussion (Part II).

Though the Tutankhamun sphinx stela has already been published,⁴ its curious mixture of erasures and defacements surely warrant a new examination. Back in 1978 a brief but unsuccessful attempt was made to locate it. This past summer, a more vigorous effort⁵ was made, but the fragmentary stela remained as elusive as ever. As Marianne Eaton-Krauss has some discussion of it in a forthcoming article in OLP and as I intend to make some speculative remarks in another note in preparation, it would be redundant to include any additional comments here. Hopefully the stela will come to light again in the near future.

In the few days spent in the Theban area there was hardly sufficient time to do anything with the scattered remains of the Tutankhamun-Ay shrine at Karnak. A rather detailed report should

be in the Autumn 1984 issue of the ARCE Newsletter. Some shifting around of a few blocks has resulted from the installaion of new mastabas in the open space between the main axis of Karnak and the Khonsu temple. However, that work appears to have affected only a very small percentage of the blocks included in our survey. Thus the map which was included in the aforementioned NL report is still basically valid.

One special item already noted back in 1978 was a part of a sandstone stela of Tutankhamun in the Musee area of Karnak. It is roughly half of a round-topped stela (slightly over 2 m. in height) which depicts Amun and Mut receiving maat from the king (now lost). The reverse has a deeply incised figure of Mut which appears to have been intended for an inlay. The most striking decoration occurs on the side or end of the stela (Fig. 3) where a cartouche (now containing the prenomen of Horemheb) is surmounted by a disc and feathers and supported by a small figure holding ankhs and grasping year symbols, with additional symbols for festivals below. That whole series is virtually encased by stylized floral patterns. While the cartouche now contains the prenomen of Horemheb, there are traces of the beetle, the basket and one of the plural strokes of Tutankhamun's prenomen. But for this cartouche, parts of cartouches on the front of the stela and texts identifying the deities, there is no other textual material preserved. It would appear from the very elaborate side decoration and the intended inlay on the reverse that the monument may have been intended more for visual effect rather than for its literary content. A brief note was submitted to Cahiers de Karnak late last year.

The final aspect of the trip to be considered here is the one day excursion to the El Alamein area.⁶ The goal of this foray was to visit at least one site in the area of a concession granted to Dr. Nicki Harper several years ago. Lack of sufficient funding has temporarily delayed the proposed survey of parts of the western desert. For the purposes of a brief visit, it was decided that a cursory examination of a Ramesside fort in the El Alamein area would be the most feasible. Unfortunately, without detailed maps the fort was not located. We did, however, come upon three sites, presumably of Ptolemaic date. One was surely El Qasaba el Gharbiya, where there is a fairly well-preserved limestone tomb chapel (Fig. 5).⁷ Roughly fifty years ago there was another structure nearby, but that structure is now reduced to a few stones scattered on the surface. The site itself is rather extensive and includes traces of rectangular tomb structures and traces of walls. From what is visible on the surface, it is difficult to determine if the site is strictly a cemetery or if there may have been some other usage. If there had been any habitation, it could not have been over a very long period of time, for the site is very flat and pretty much flush with the flow of the surrounding desert.

Several other sites (one possibly El Qasaba el Sharqiya) were noted farther to the east. The remains -- the sherds, stonework, traces of tombs and walls -- were virtually identical to the materials at

Qasaba el Ghargiya. One of these eastern sites did have some slight mounds, and one had an intact tomb. This was my first visit to this part of Egypt. Hopefully the chance to return will not be delayed too long. Maybe then, it may even be possible to locate the ruins of the Ramesside fort!

There were some of the highlights of the brief but highly enjoyable sojourn. As I will not be able to attend the 1985 meetings, let this note serve as a substitute.

Otto J. Schaden

NOTES

1. The trip was made possible by means of a generous donation from Steven Contoursi of Newport Beach, California. The University of Minnesota Foundation administered the funds. Many thanks are due to the Egyptian Antiquities Organization for permission and assistance in carrying out these projects. Ted Brock, director of the Canadian Institute in Egypt, was also instrumental in facilitating my work in a variety of ways. Most of the prints used here are the work of cousin Edward Hahn of Des Plaines, Illinois.
2. Davis, The Tombs of Harmhabi and Toutankhaman (London 1912) pl. 74.
3. Hamza, "The Alabaster Canopic Box of Akhenaton and the Royal Alabaster Canopic Boxes of the XVIIIth Dynasty," ASAE XL (1940) 537-543 and pls. 52-56. Some discussion occurs throughout Hayes, Royal Sarcophagi of the XVIIIth Dynasty (Princeton 1935) and Thomas, Royal Necropolis of Thebes (Princeton 1966).
4. Hassan, The Great Sphinx and Its Secrets (Cairo 1953) 99-100. Cf. also Zivie, Giza au deuxième millenaire (Caire 1976) 176-177.
5. Zivie, op. cit. 177 states that the stela is in one of the Giza storehouses. While this may be the case, there is a possibility that it may have been included with an assortment of decorated fragments under the Cairo Museum Temporary Number 27.5.36.1. Unfortunately these fragments cannot now be located and the museum registry lacks a photograph in this case. Ahmed Musa, Chief Inspector for Giza and Sakara, will be watching for the Tutankhamun sphinx stela when he examines the magazines for artifacts for the new museum.
6. Hisham Hegazi, assistant to the director of the Canadian Institute in Egypt, accompanied me on this trip. Special thanks are due to Dr. Aly el Khouly for making the necessary arrangements required for a journey of this type.
7. Cf. de Cosson, Mareotis (London 1935) pp. 122-123 and the photographs opposite pp. 62 and 124. Cited in PM VII, 369.

Figure 1. Heavily restored alabaster Canopic box of King Horemheb (Cairo Museum).

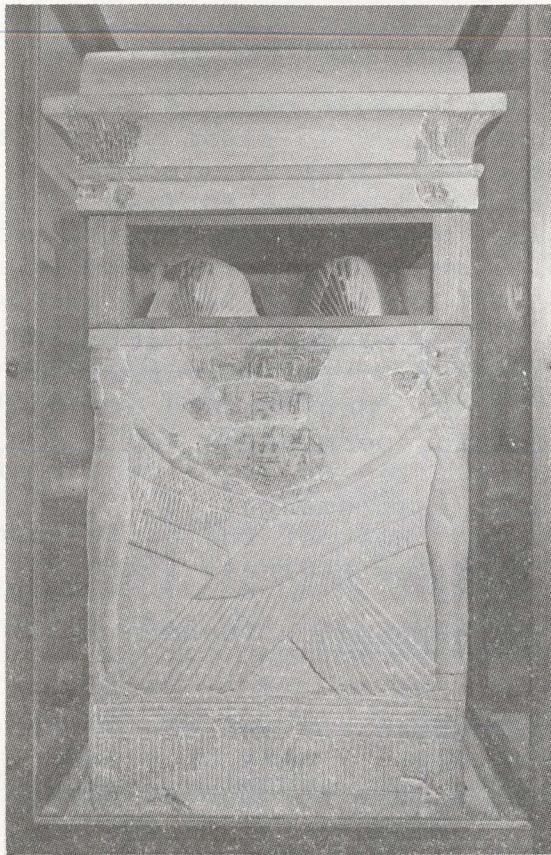


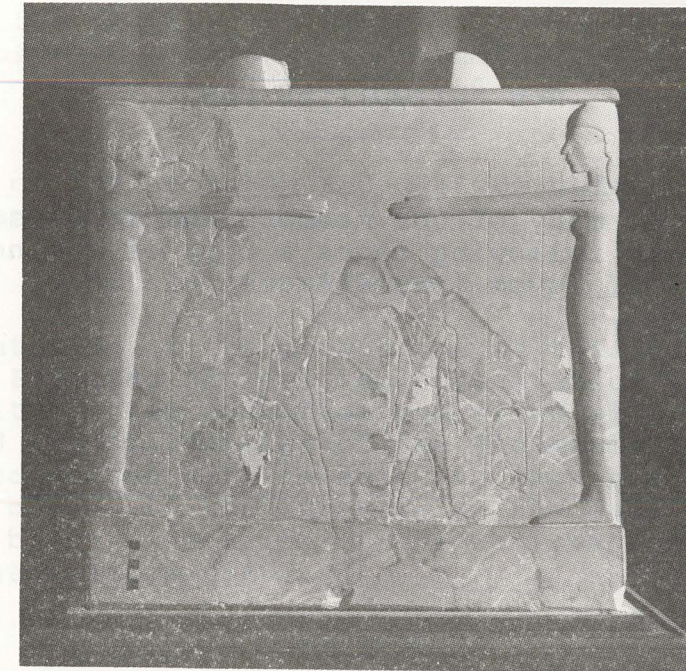
Figure 2. Red quartzite Canopic box of Hatshepsut (Cairo Museum).



Figure 3. "End" of a sandstone stela of Tutankhamun (Karnak).



Figure 4. Heavily restored alabaster Canopic box of Amenophis II (Cairo)



Ptolemaic tomb chapel at Qasaba el Gharbiya, near El Alamein.



NEW ANTIQUITIES LAW

At the request of many of our members and readers, we are presenting in the following pages a copy of the new antiquities law of Egypt issued August 6, 1983.

Promulgation of the Law for the Protection of Antiquities

In the name of the people, The People's Assembly having approved the Law, the text of which follows, we promulgate it:

ARTICLE 1

The provisions of the attached Law will be enforced for the protection of antiquities.

ARTICLE 2

In the implementation of the provisions of this Law it is meant by Authority, the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO) and by the Permanent Committee, the committee concerned with ancient Egyptian antiquities and the antiquities of the Ptolemaic and Roman ages, or the Committee concerned with Islamic and Coptic antiquities, and the administrative boards of the museums, as the case may be. Its formation will be by a decision of the Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO).

ARTICLE 3

The Minister of State for Culture will issue the necessary decrees for the implementation of this Law.

ARTICLE 4

Law No. 215 of 1951 for the Protection of Antiquities is abrogated, as well as every provision contravening the provisions of this Law.

ARTICLE 5

This Law will be published in the Official Journal and it will come into force as from the day following the date of its publication.

The Seal of the State will be affixed on this Law which will be enforced as one of the Laws of the State.

Issued at the Presidency on August 6, 1983. Hosny Mubarak.

LAW OF THE PROTECTION OF ANTIQUITIES

CHAPTER ONE

General Provision

ARTICLE 1

An antiquity will be considered as every immovable monument or movable item produced by various civilizations or originated by arts, sciences, culture and religions from prehistoric times and through the consecutive historical states up until 100 years ago, when it has any antique or historical value, as a manifestation of the different civilizations which have existed in Egypt or have a

historical relation to it, as well as human remnants and remnants of creatures contemporary to them.

ARTICLE 2

It is permissible by a decree by the Prime Minister, upon the proposal of the Minister of State for Culture Affairs, to consider any immovable or movable property of historical, scientific, religious, artistic or cultural value, an antiquity when the State has a national interest in its preservation, without being restricted by the time limit mentioned in the proceeding article, and it will be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Law. In this case the owner of the antiquity will be responsible for its preservation and for not making any alteration to it, as from the date of notifying him of this decree by a registered mail letter with an acknowledgement of a receipt.

ARTICLE 3

Lands, owned by the State (State domains) will be considered as an antiquity, which were considered as such by virtue of previous decrees or orders proceeding the enactment of this Law, or those which will be as such by a decree by the Prime Minister, upon the proposal of the Minister of State for Culture.

It is permissible, by a decree by the Prime Minister, upon the proposal of the Minister of State for Culture, to remove any land from the antiquities lands, if it is established that it does not contain antiquities or has become out of boundaries approved for the preservation of antiquities.

ARTICLE 4

Building(s) will be considered as antiquities which were considered as such by virtue of previous decrees or orders.

Any person, corporeal or incorporeal, occupying a historical building or antique site, the expropriation of which was not decided, should preserve it from any damage or loss.

ARTICLE 5

The Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO) will be the competent authority concerned with supervision of all antiquities affairs in its museums and depots, as well as in antiquities sites and historical sites and regions even if discovered accidentally.

The EAO will assume discovery on the ground's surface, underground excavations, as well as research inside Egypt and in Egyptian territorial waters.

The Chairman of the Administrative Board of the EAO may, after the approval of the permanent committee concerned, grant a permission to

national of foreign scientific organizations for carrying out archaeological work at determined sites and for fixed periods. It will be a special permit which can not be passed on to others, and it will be granted only after asserting the scientific, technical, financial capacities and the scientific and archaeological expertise of the applicant.

The above provision will be applied even if research or excavations are made on property owned by the applicant.

ARTICLE 6

All antiquities will be considered as public funds, except those which are Waqf, and their ownership, possession or disposal is not permissible except in accordance with the conditions stipulated in this Law and in decrees implementing it.

ARTICLE 7

As from the date of coming into force of this Law, trading in antiquities will be prohibited, and actual traders will be granted a delay of one year to regularize their conditions and dispose of the antiquities they possess, and as regards the antiquities which will remain with them after this delay, they will be considered as possessors and the provisions of the Law concerning possession will be applicable to them.

ARTICLE 8

Except in cases of ownership or possession existing on the coming into force of this Law, or those which will arise in accordance with the provisions of this Law, it is prohibited to possess any antiquity as from the date of announcement of this Law.

Traders, and possessors other than traders, must notify the EAO of the antiquities they have, within six months from the date of coming into force of this Law, and they should preserve them until the administration registers them in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Anyone who does not notify the EAO within the said period of what he possesses will be considered as unlawfully possessing them and will not benefit from the provisions pertaining to possession stipulated in this Law for their registration.

ARTICLE 9

A possessor of an antiquity may dispose of it, in any sort of disposal, after obtaining the written approval of the EAO in accordance with the procedures and regulations which will be by a decree by the Minister of State for Culture, and on the condition that disposal will not entail the antiquity leaving the country.

The provisions on possession stipulated in this Law are applicable to those to whom ownership or possession of antiquity is to be transferred in accordance with the provisions of the article or by way of inheritance.

In all cases the EAO will have the priority in obtaining the antiquity to be disposed of, against payment of an equitable compensation. The EAO will also have the right to acquire whatever antiquities it wants or recover the antiquities removed from constructions, and which are with traders or with possessors with payment of an equitable compensation.

ARTICLE 10

The EAO may exchange with states or museums or Arab or foreign scientific institutes, movable antiquities which are in duplicate. This would be by the Presidential Decree upon the proposal of the Minister of State for Culture.

By the Presidential Decree it is permissible to exhibit some antiquities abroad for a determined period of time. But this provision is not applicable to the antiquities which the Administrative Board of the EAO will determine that they are unique or which, it is feared, might be damaged.

ARTICLE 11

The Authority has the right to accept ending, by organizations or individuals, the ownership of their historical immovable properties by either donation or sale at symbolic cost, or by placing them at disposal of the EAO for a period of not less than fifty years, when the State has a national interest in them.

ARTICLE 12

The registration of the antiquity will be by a decree by the Minister of State for Culture upon the proposal of the Administrative Board of the EAO. The decree issued for registration of the immovable antiquity will be served to its owner by administrative procedure and will be published in the official journal.

ARTICLE 13

The registration of the immovable antiquity and the notification of its owner in accordance with the provisions of the proceeding article, will have the following consequent provisions:

1. It is not permissible to pull down the immovable property, entirely or partially, nor move out of A.R.E. any part of it.

2. It is not permissible to expropriate the land or the immovable property, but the adjacent lands might be expropriated after the approval of the Minister of State for Culture upon the proposal of the Administrative Board of the EAO.

3. No easement right is permissible to others on the property.

4. It is not permissible to renovate the property nor change its characteristics in any way except by a permit from the Chairman of the EAO, after the approval of the competent permanent committee concerned. The execution of the works authorized will be under the direct supervision of the representative of the EAO.

If the owner carries out any works without the permit referred to, the EAO will do the necessary to restore the condition as it used to be, at the expense of the contravenor, without infringement of the right for compensation and with the right of imposing the penalties stipulated in the Law.

5. The owner is under obligation to obtain a written approval from the EAO for any disposal pertaining to the property. He should mention the name in favor of whom disposal was made and his address, and should notify him that the property is registered. The EAO must give its opinion within 30 days from the date of receipt of the disposal application. If no answer is given after the lapse of this period, this would be tantamount to the decision of refusal.

6. The EAO may, at any time and at its expense, carry out any work it considers necessary for the preservation of the antiquity. These provisions will remain valid even if what is in the property becomes a movable antiquity.

ARTICLE 14

It is permissible, by a decree by the Minister of State for Culture upon the proposal of the Administrative Board of the EAO and after seeking the opinion of the Antiquities Permanent Committee, to write off the antiquity, or portion of it, from registration. This decree should be published in the official journal, and the individuals or bodies which were previously notified of its registration, should be notified of the deregistration -- and an annotation should be made in the margin of the respective entry in the registration records.

ARTICLE 15

Existing exploration by individuals or organization of the antique site or a land or a building of historical value will not give any right to its ownership by prescription, and the EAO has the right, whenever it finds it necessary, to vacate it upon payment of an equitable compensation.

ARTICLE 16

The Minister of State for Culture may, upon the proposal of the Administrative Board of the EAO, and by payment of equitable compensation, determine easement rights on properties adjacent to antiquities sites and historical buildings in order to preserve their artistic characteristics or general appearance of the relevant decree will determine the properties affected by easement rights or rights and the ensuring restrictions on the right of the owner or possessor.

ARTICLE 17

Without infringement of the penalties stipulated in the Law or in other laws, the Chairman of the Administrative Board of the EAO may upon the decision of the Antiquities Permanent Committee and without need to have recourse to court of justice, decide the elimination of any transgression on a historical site or building, by administrative procedures and the Antiquities Police concerned will execute the decision of elimination, and the contravener will be compelled to return it to conditions in which they used to be, otherwise the EAO will do it at his expense.

ARTICLE 18

It is permissible to expropriate lands owned by the individuals on account of their antiquity value, and it is permissible by a Presidential Decree to requisition them provisionally until completion of expropriation procedures. These lands will be considered as antiquities from the date of their requisition, and in estimating the compensation the possibility of discovering antiquities in the expropriated lands will not be taken into account.

ARTICLE 19

The Minister of State for Culture may, upon the request of the Administrative Board of the EAO, issue a decree determining the perimeters of embellishment of public antiquities and zones of antiquities. The provisions of this Law will be applicable on the lands within the said perimeters.

ARTICLE 20

It is not permissible to grant permits for construction at sites or lands of antiquities, and it is prohibited to erect constructions, cemeteries or dig drains, or construct roads or cultivate crops in these lands or in lands within the approved embellishment perimeter.

It is also not permissible to plant or cut trees, nor remove debris or rubble stones, or take earth, sand or fertilizers, as well as other actions which will change the characteristics of those sites and lands, except with a permit from the EAO and under its supervision.

The provisions of the proceeding paragraph apply on lands adjacent to the borders of the perimeter referred to alone up to a distance of three kilometers in uninhabited regions of a distance to be determined by the EAO, for the protection of environment.

It is also permissible by a decree from the Minister of State for Culture, to apply to provisions of this Article on the lands, when it appears to the EAO, from studies undertaken, that there is a possibility of antiquities hidden in their depth. The provisions of this Article apply also to the desert lands and to the regions of licensed quarries.

ARTICLE 21

The antiquities sites and lands and buildings and sites of historical importance should be taken into account when changing the planning of cities, quarters or villages, at which they are, and it is not permissible to executive any new planning, or expansion or alteration except after obtaining a written approval of the EAO, with due consideration to easement rights fixed by the EAO.

The EAO should give its opinion within three months from the date of submitting the matter to it, and should it not give its opinion within the said period, the matter might be submitted to the Minister of State for Culture for his decision on the subject.

ARTICLE 22

The administration concerned may, after obtaining the approval of the EAO, authorize construction at places adjacent to antiquities sites in inhabited areas.

The administration concerned must make sure that its authorization contains the conditions which the EAO considers adequate to guarantee that the construction of the building will be in a suitable manner which will not trespass the antiquity or deteriorate its aspect.

The EAO should give its opinion within sixty days from the date on which application was submitted. Otherwise, after the lapse of this delay, this implies a decision of refusal.

ARTICLE 23

Any person who discovers an unregistered antiquity must notify the EAO, and the antiquity will be considered as property of the State. The EAO must take the necessary procedures for its preservation, and must within three months either remove this antiquity discovered in property of others or take necessary action for the expropriation of the land in which the antiquity was discovered and leave it where it is, with its due registration, in accordance with the provisions of the Law. In estimating the value of the expropriated land, the

value of the antiquities it contains will not be taken into account.

The EAO may grant to the one who informed of the discovery of the antiquity, a reward to be determined by the Permanent Committee concerned, if it considers that the antiquity is of special importance.

ARTICLE 24

Anyone who discovers by mere chance a movable antiquity or a part or parts of an immovable antiquity, where it is, he should report this discovery to the nearest Administrative Authority, within forty-eight hours of its discovery, and should preserve it until the authorities concerned take it over. Otherwise, he would be considered as a holder of an antiquity without authorization. The said Administrative Authority should notify the EAO forthwith.

The antiquity will become the property of the State, and if the EAO evaluates that the discovery is of importance, it may grant to the discoverer a cash reward which will be determined by the Permanent Committee concerned.

ARTICLE 25

The estimation of the compensation stipulated in Articles 7, 13 and 14, will be assumed by a committee to be constituted by a decree of the Minister of State for Culture. The Administrative Board will be represented at this committee. These concerned may submit to the minister concerned a complaint on the committee's estimation. The complaint should be submitted within sixty days from the date on which they receive estimation by a registered mail letter with acknowledged receipt. Otherwise, the estimation will be final. In all cases a law suit for compensation will be invalid if it is not filed within one year from the date on which final estimation is made.

CHAPTER 2

REGISTRATION, PRESERVATION AND INSPECTION OF ANTIQUITIES

ARTICLE 26

The EAO will undertake the preparation of an inventory of immovable and movable antiquities, photograph them and register them with all the pertaining particulars in registers intended for this purpose. Registration will be made in accordance with the regulations and conditions set by a decision of the Administrative Board of the EAO. All the antiquities which on the date of coming into force of this Law, which were already registered in registers intended for this purpose, will be considered as duly registeed.

The EAO will make a general survey of sites and lands of antiquities, determine their location and show them on the maps,

copies of which will be provided to every local unit concerned with housing and building planning, so they will be taken into account when preparing general planning.

The EAO will also prepare records on environmental, construction and all other elements which might affect any site of antiquities.

ARTICLE 27

The EAO will prepare a compilation on registered landmarks and sites of antiquities and of historical buildings, for visiting and study purposes, in a way which will not be detrimental to their preservation and maintenance, and will not affect their artistic and historical characteristics.

The EAO will also utilize the sites of antiquities and the museums for the promotion, by all means, of consciousness on antiquities.

ARTICLE 28

The movable antiquities will be kept and preserved in the EAO's museums and their depots. The EAO will undertake their display and administration by scientific methods, as well as their maintenance and protection, and temporary exhibitions.

The EAO may also entrust the Egyptian universities with organization and administration of the museums they have at their facilities, with a guarantee that they are registered and insured.

The museums and depots in all these cases are considered as a property of the State.

ARTICLE 29

The EAO will assume guarding the antiquities, museums, depots, sites and regions of antiquities and historical buildings. It will also assume their protection through the special police, watchmen, and private guards it appoints in accordance with pertinent regulations. The EAO will fix the maximum extent of each Inspectorate of Antiquities, to secure facility of movement in its respective area and control of its antiquities.

The Administrative Board of the EAO will decide the perimeter of each site of antiquities to be guarded by the EAO. The decision may also include the imposition of foreigners entrance fees to the sites which should not exceed ten Egyptian pounds or equivalent in free currencies. The fees do not exempt from the fees imposed under the Article 39 of this Law.

ARTICLE 30

The EAO will also be concerned with the maintenance and repairs required for the registered antiquities, sites of antiquities and historical buildings.

The Ministry of Waqfs, the Egyptian Waqfs Authority, and the Coptic Waqfs Authority, will each meet the expenses of repair and maintenance of the immovable antiquities and historical buildings registered in their respective names.

The EAO will also meet the expenses of repair of registered historical buildings in the possession of individuals or other organizations, unless the cause of the repair is due to misuse by the possessor, as found in the report of the permanent committee concerned. In such a case the possessor will pay the costs of repairs.

The Chairman of the Administrative Board of the EAO may, after the approval of the permanent committee concerned, authorize the specialized organizations and scientific missions to carry out repair and maintenance works under the supervision of the EAO. A similar written authorization may also be given to specialized individuals.

B) Each foreign mission's plan for excavations should be accompanied by a complementary plan on the actual repairs of antiquities it previously discovered, and preparedness to carry out survey operations and inventory and registration of the antiquities of the region at which or near which it works. This should be with the approval or participation of the EAO.

C) The EAO only, and the holder of the permit, will have the right to produce models of antiquities discovered during excavations, and after that, authorize complete scientific publication on them. The EAO might give the permit-holders duplicates of this antiquities.

ARTICLE 35

All the antiquities which the foreign scientific missions discover will be the property of the State. The EAO may decide a reward to the missions which distinguished themselves by outstanding excavations and repairs, by donating some of the movable antiquities which the mission discovered to an antiquities museum which the mission indicates, to exhibit in its name. However, this will be when the EAO decides that these antiquities can be dispensed with because their identical pieces extracted from the same excavations, and identified with material, type, historical and technical indications, after completing deletion of information and their deregistration.

ARTICLE 36

Consideration of the result of works of the missions and the proposal of granting a reward to anyone of them, will be assumed by the permanent committee concerned and by the administrative board of

the museum concerned, as the case may be.

The EAO has the right to grant the permit-holders some of the movable antiquities and has the right to select the antiquities which it considers to grant as a reward, and it is conditional that the quantity of the antiquities granted should not exceed ten percent of the movable antiquities which the mission discovered, and that they have duplicates, identical as regards materials, type and historical and technical indications, and that they should not include antiquities of gold and silver or precious stones or papyrus or manuscripts or ornaments which were removed from constructions.

The agreements which the EAO will conclude in this respect should include a provision prohibiting trading in the granted antiquities, either locally or abroad.

ARTICLE 37

By a decision of the EAO's Administrative Board it is permissible to terminate the permits granted to organizations and missions engaged in excavations on account of contraventions they committed during their works, and without infringement of the penalties stipulated for unlawful acquisition of antiquities or their smuggling out of the country, the EAO will have the right to deprive any antiquities mission or any antiquities museum from carrying out any antiquities excavations in the A.R.E., for a period of not less than five years, if it is established that any of its members participated or helped in committing any of the crimes referred to in this Law.

ARTICLE 38

The EAO and the missions of the Egyptian universities will be exempted from the payment of the customs fees on the equipment, instruments and devices they import from abroad for their excavation operations, for the repair of the antiquities and historical structures and for the equipment for their museums and centers, as well as for their arts and antiquities exhibitions.

The Customs Administration will also temporarily release the tools and devices which the foreign missions will introduce to the country, for the purpose of excavations, repairs and studies pertaining to the antiquities. These missions will be finally exempted from the payment of customs fees if they cede these tools and instruments to the EAO or to the antiquities missions of the Egyptian universities. The mission will have to pay the imposed customs fees in case they dispose of the tools and instruments, on completion of their operations, to others than the above mentioned.

ARTICLE 39

It is permissible, by a decision of the EAO's Administrative Board, to impose entrance fees to museums or antiquities sites, or foreigners. Fees should not exceed ten Egyptian pounds for each site or museum separately.

CHAPTER THREE

PENALTIES

ARTICLE 40

Without infringement to any severer penalty imposed by the penal code or by any other law, any contravenor to the provisions of this Law will be liable to the penalties stipulated in the following articles.

ARTICLE 41

Will be sentenced to provisional hard labor and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not more than fifty thousand pounds, anyone who smuggles an antiquity out of the A.R.E., or who participates in this act. The verdict will also include the confiscation of the antiquity, subject of the crime, as well as the equipment, instruments, machines and cars used, for the benefit of the EAO.

ARTICLE 42

Will be liable for imprisonment for a period of not less than five years and not more than seven years, and to a fine of not less than three thousand pounds and not more than fifty thousand pounds, anyone who:

A) Steals an antiquity or a part of an antiquity owned by the State or conceals it or participates in such acts. In such a case sentence will include the confiscation of the antiquity, the equipment, the tools, the machines and the cars used, for the benefit of the EAO.

B) Destroys or damages with premeditation an antiquity or historical structure, or disfigures it or changes its characteristics or removes a part of it, or participates in these acts.

C) Carries out excavations for antiquities without a permit or participates in such operations. Penalty will be provisional hard labor and a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not more than fifty thousand pounds if the perpetrator is an employee of the State entrusted with supervision or dealing with antiquities, or is an employee or worker of excavations mission, or one of the contractors of the Authority or of its workers.

ARTICLE 43

Will be liable to imprisonment for a period of not less than a year and not more than two years and to a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not more than five hundred Egyptian pounds or to one of these penalties, anyone who:

A) Transports or takes away from its place, without a written authorization from the EAO, an antiquity owned by the State or a registered antiquity.

B) Converts antique buildings or lands or parts of them, into dwellings, folds, warehouses or factories, or uses the land for cultivation, planting of trees or uses them as barns or constructs irrigation canals, or violates it in any other way.

C) Appropriates debris, fertilizers, soil, sand or other materials, from any antiquities sites or lands without permission from the EAO, or disregards the conditions of the permit granted to him for quarries, or adds to the site or place, fertilizers, earth, refuse or other materials.

D) Disregards with premeditation the conditions of the permit for excavations for antiquities.

E) Appropriates an antiquity and disposes of it, in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Law.

F) Forges any ancient antiquities with intent to defraud.

ARTICLE 44

Anyone who contravenes the provisions of Articles 2, 4, 7, 11, 18, 21 and 22 of this Law will be liable to the penalties mentioned in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 45

Will be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not more than one year and a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not more than five hundred Egyptian pounds or by one of these two penalties, anyone who:

A) Displays the antiquity placards for advertisement.

B) Writes or engraves on the antiquity or coats it with paints.

C) Mutilates or ruins an immovable or movable antiquity or removes a part of it.

ARTICLE 46

Any employee of the government who contravenes the provisions of Articles 18, 19 and 20, will be punished by imprisonment for a

period of not less than two years and a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds, and he will have to pay compensation for the damages which resulted from the contravention.

ARTICLE 47

In case of contravention of the provisions of Articles 7, 21, and 22, the court will order confiscation of the antiquities for the benefit of the EAO.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 48

The Chairman of the Administration Board of the EAO, the Director of the EAO, the directors, curators and assistant directors of the museums, controllers and inspectors of the antiquities are vested with judicial police authority for apprehension of crimes and contraventions provided for in this Law and in decrees implementing it.

ARTICLE 49

The fines imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the fees fixed by Articles 29 and 39 will go to the EAO's fund for financing antiquities projects and museums. From this income the EAO may grant rewards, to be assessed by the Chairman of the EAO's Administrative Board, to those who contributed to apprehension. This will be in accordance with conditions to be decided by the Administrative Board.

ARTICLE 50

All amounts due to the EAO by the enforcement of this Law will be collected by administrative process.

ARTICLE 51

The EAO will assume coordination of action with the authorities and bodies concerned with planning, housing, tourism, security and governorates councils, in order to secure the protection of antiquities, museums and historical building from crowding, infiltration, pollution, industrial risks and change of historical and antique environment.

ARCE FELLOWS
1984-85

NAME

PROJECT TITLE

Noha K. Aboulmagd

Islam in an Egyptian Village

Joseph N. Bell
University of Bergen

Ethical and Religious Motifs
in Egyptian Sung Narratives

Michael W. Dols
California State University

Insanity in Medieval Arabic
Literature

Boyce N. Driskell
University of Kentucky

Egyptian Basketry Technology
in Cultural and Historic
Perspective

Arthur E. Eccel
no affiliation

Ad-Da wa wa-l-Irsad, A Study
in Social Change and Change
Inducing Institutions

Salwa A. El-Shawan
New University of Lisbon

Arabic Music in Twentieth
Century Egypt: Tradition and
Innovation

Patrick D. Gaffney
University of Notre Dame

The History of the Wa iz of
the Azhar and the Reform of
the Islamic Sermon in the
Modern Era

Howard M. Hecker
University of New Hampshire

The Application of Faunal
Analysis to Questions of Class,
Regional and Temporal
Differences in Ancient Egyptian
Society

William M. Hutchins
Appalachian State University

Tawfiq al-Hakim Biography

Michael Jones
Institute of Fine Art, NYU

The History and Development of
the Embalming House of Apis
Bulls in Memphis

Miroslav Krek
Brandeis University

Research in Arabic Block
Printing as a Precursor of
Printing in Europe

Barbara K. Larsen
University of New Hampshire

An Intensive Study of Egyptian
Weekly Markets and Marketers in
Two Egyptian Villages

Timothy P. Mitchell
New York University

Carl F. Petry
Northwestern University

Ernest W. Randa
University of Utah

Catherine H. Roehrig
University of California,
Berkeley

Susan E. Slyomovics
University of California,
Berkeley

Body, Street, Text: Egyptian
Political Writing, 1965-1985

The Political Economy of Egypt
on the Eve of the Ottoman
Conquest

The Tulunid Dynasty in Egypt:
868-905 A.D.

Eighteenth Dynasty Titles
Connecting Nobles with the
Royal Children

Sirat Bani Hilal: The Text of
an Arabic Folk Epic

PROJECTS & EXPEDITIONS OF THE ARCE
(Active in 1984-85)

1. The Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Luxor, Egypt
Director - Lanny Bell
2. Project to Prepare a New Archaeological Map of the Theban Necropolis
Director - Kent R. Weeks
3. The Apis Bull Embalming House Project
Directors - Bernard V. Bothmer and Michael Jones
4. Excavations of the Mut Temple Precinct at Karnak
Director - Richard A. Fazzini
5. Archaeological Research at the Site of Hierakonpolis (Nekhen) in Edfu District
Field Director - Michael Hoffman
6. The Wadi Tumilat Project ASOR/Director - John Holladay
7. Archaeological Survey of the Southern Fayyum
Directors - Robert J. Wenke and Mary Ellen Lane
8. Microfilming of Coptic and Arabic Manuscripts in Egypt
Director - S. Kent Brown
9. The Middle Commentaries on Aristotle's Organon by Averroes
Director - Charles E. Butterworth
10. Excavation of the Medieval Islamic Site of Fustat (Old Cairo)
Director - George T. Scanlon
11. The Sphinx and Giza Plateau Field Director - Mark Lehner
12. The Quseir Project The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago
Directors - Janet H. Johnson and Donald Whitcomb
13. Archaeological Investigations at Qasr Ibrim, Egyptian Nubia Egyptian Exploration Society
Director - William Y. Adams
14. The Naukratis Project
Directors - W.D.E. Coulson and Albert Leonard, Jr.
15. Wadi Feiran Project
Director - James L. Phillips
16. El Amarna Project
Directors - William Murnane Charles Van Siclen, III
17. Archaeological Survey of Abydos
Director - David O'Connor
18. Archaeological Investigation of Pastoral Nomadism in Egypt
Director - Juris Zarins
19. Deir el-Ballas Project
Director - Peter Lacovara
20. Lisht Project
Field Director - Dieter Arnold
21. Old Kingdom Delta Project
Directors - Robert J. Wenke Richard Redding
22. Red Sea Roman Ports Survey
Director - Steven E. Sidebotham

23. Hibis Temple, Kharga Oasis
Director - Eugene Cruz-Urbe

New Projects Awaiting Funding

24. Kom Ischkwa Topographical Survey
Director - James G. Keenan
25. Marsa Matruh Survey and Excavation
Director - Donald White
26. Medieval Luxor Project
Directors - Janet Johnson and
Donald Whitcomb
27. Taposiris Magna Project
Directors - Marjorie Venit
and Karen L. Wilson
28. Alexandria Project
Director - Birger Pearson

SPEAKERS AND PAPERS AT ARCE ANNUAL MEETING

APRIL 25-28, 1985, NEW YORK CITY

- Lila Abu-Lughod, "On Modesty and Poetry in a Bedouin Society"
- Nettie K. Adams, "Meroitic Forerunners of Coptic Textile Art"
- William Y. Adams, "Egyptian, Classical, and Medieval Influences
in Nubian Ceramic Art"
- James P. Allen, "Nefertiti and Smenkhare"
- Adel Allouche, "Two Proposals for the Reform of the Circassian
Monetary System"
- Dieter Arnold, "Excavations of the MMA at El-Lisht"
- Susan Auth, "Coptic Glass"
- Roger S. Bagnall, "Coins and Prices in Fourth-Century Egypt"
- Kathryn Bard, "Quantitative Analyses of the Predynastic
Cemeteries at Nagada"
- Robert S. Bianchi, "The Tattoo in Ancient Egypt"
- Edward Bleiberg, "Propoganda During the New Kingdom"
- Douglas J. Brewer, "The Prehistoric Fauna of the Fayum
Depression: A Record of Environmental and Cultural Change"
- Edwin C. Brock, "Recent Research in the Valley of the Kings"
- Betsy M. Bryan, "Evidence for Female Literacy from Theban Tombs
of the New Kingdom"
- Paul E. Buck, "Archaeological Research at Site 'T', a Neolithic
Site in Northern Fayyum, Egypt"
- Byron D. Cannon, "Internal Political Opposition to Sa d Zaghlul's
Wafd in 1919-20: The Hizb Dimuqrati Misri"
- Winslow Clifford, "Preliminary Remarks on Mamluk-Safavi
Relations, 1500-1516"
- Eugene Cruz-Urbe, "Brown University Hibis Temple Project --
1984-85 Field Season"
- Sue D'Auria, "CAT-scan Technology and Mummies: The Examination
of Human and Animal Mummies in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston"
- Frederick De Jong, "The Papers of Abdal-Rahman Illaysh at the
Leiden University Library"
- Earl L. Ertman, "Unpublished Egyptian objects from private and
public collections in Northern Ohio"
- Leonora Fernandez, "The Use of Waqf for the Study of Mamluk
Architecture"
- Jeremy R. Geller, "The Predynastic Ceramics Industry at
Hierakonpolis"
- Robyn Gillam, "Some Old Kingdom Blocks Seen in Commerce"
- Hans Goedicke, "The Bedouins in Khnum-hoteps's Tomb at Beni
Hasan"
- Orly Goldwasser, "Hieratic Inscriptions from Tel Sera' in
Southern Canaan"
- Andrew H. Gordon, "Who was the Southern Vizier during the Last
Part of the Reign of Amenhotep III?"
- Peter Gran, "Bajuri and Middle East problems for 19th Century
Egypt"
- Lyn Green, "Queen's Titles of the Amarna Period: Some
Iconographic Associations"

- David H. Hansen, "The Micro-anatomical Identification of Material Used for Cordage from Ancient Egypt"
- W. Benson Harer, Jr., "Notes on Narcotic and Biological Properties of the Nile Lotuses"
- James E. Harris and Edward Wente, "The Royal Mummies: Biology and Egyptology in the Cairo Museum"
- James E. Harris and Fawzia Hussein, "The Reisner Collection of Skeletal Remains from the Giza Plateau"
- Eva Hoffman, "Islamic Book and Frontispiece Design: A Fatimid Contribution"
- Michael Allen Hoffman, "Urban Growth at Hierakonpolis in the Predynastic and Archaic Periods"
- James E. Hoffmeier, "Some Inscribed Egyptian Objects at Wheaton College"
- John S. Holladay, Jr., "Beyond Chronology and Ethnicity: Stratified Sherdage and the Identification of Activity Areas in Archaeological Investigation"
- Susan T. Hollis, "Bata, the Hero of the Papyrus d'Orbiney"
- Anne M. Jennings, "Symbolic Aspects of Some Foods Used During a Nubian Zikr"
- Cathleen Keller, "How Many Draughtsmen: an investigation of the Deir el-Medina painters"
- Peter Lacovara, "Excavation and Survey at Deir El-Ballas"
- Fred H. Lawson, "The Women's Movement and Revolutionary Currents in Egypt in the 1940s"
- Mark Lehner, "The Giza Plateau Mapping Project: An Anthropological Approach to the Giza Pyramids"
- Brooks Emmons Levy, "The Meaning of Ship-Types on Alexandrian Coinage"
- Janet E. Long, "The Terminal Paleolithic and Neolithic Industries of the Fayyum, Egypt"
- Edmund S. Meltzer, "NH3 N(Y) 'INR (WADY HAMMAMAT #191): An Earth Tremor?"
- Fauzi M. Najjar, "Egypt's 1984 General Elections"
- Alessandra Nibbi, "The frieze of lapwings as equivalent to the frieze of bound foreigners"
- Eliezer D. Oren, "A New Garrison Site of the Saite Period in the E. Delta"
- Patricia Paice, "Stratigraphic Analysis of an Archaeological Site in the Eastern Nile Delta Region using a Matrix System"
- Diana Craig Patch, "A Third Intermediate Period Cemetery at Abydos"
- Donald B. Redford, "The Excavation of Kom el-ahmar, Karnak (Dec. 1984)"
- Catharine H. Roehrig, "An Analysis of the Unusual Plan of the Tomb of Siptah (KV 47)"
- Ann Macy Roth, "Two 'Palaces' (Hwts) of the Archaic Period"
- John B. Rutherford, "Ancient Egyptian Construction Techniques"
- Donald B. Ryan, "An Analytical Study of Ancient Egyptian Cordage in the British Museum"
- Elizabeth J. Sherman, "Ptolemaic -- Chaos or System?"

- David P. Silverman, "Abydos: Penn-Yale Epigraphic Expedition 1985"
- William Kelley Simpson, "The 'Short Chronology' of Dynasty 12"
- Vicky Solia, "The Egyptian Photographic Archives in the Brooklyn Museum"
- Jaroslav Stekevych, "The Elegiac Landscape in the Late Classical Arabic 'Qasidah'"
- Suzanne Pinckney Stetkevych, "Blood-Vengeance in the Jahiliyyah: Two Poems by Durayd ibn al-Simmah and Muhalhil ibn Rabi'ah"
- Deborah Thompson, "The Evolution of Tape Patterns in Coptic Textiles: A System of Classification"
- Frank Stewart, "Customary Law of the Sinai Bedouin"
- Hyla A. Troxell, "Dating the Portrait Coinage of Arsinoe II"
- Daniel Martin Varisco, "The Nile and Egyptian Agriculture in Medieval Agricultural Almanacs"
- Marjorie Susan Venit, "Archaic Greek Vases from Alexandria"
- Seth Ward, "Ibn al-Rif'ah on Cairene Churches and Synagogues, c. 701/1301"
- Robert J. Wenke, "Old Kingdom Domestic Economy at Kom el-Hisn"
- Edward K. Werner, "Montu and the 'Falcon-Ships' of the Eighteenth Dynasty"
- Donald Whitcomb and Janet H. Johnson, "The Medieval Luxor Project"
- Bruce Williams, "Archaeology and Historical Problems of Nubia in Late Antiquity"
- Caroline Williams, "Changes in Early 19th Century Cairene Architecture"

The recent announcement by the editors of Göttinger Miszellen (in heft 84) that they are forced in future to limit the number of issues to be published each year, the on-going need for a forum wherein articles may be published without a significant time-lag, and the ability of many authors to produce camera-ready copy make feasible the publication of a new Egyptological journal. To this end, Van Siclen Books is pleased to announce a new periodical edited by Charles C. Van Siclen, III:

VARIA AEGYPTIACA

It is intended that this journal appear three times per year (April, August, and December), and that each annual volume contain at least 100 pages. At the end of each year a title page and table of contents will be provided. The closing date for submission of articles for any number will be the 15th day of the month prior to that of issue. The dimensions of the volume will be 14 x 21.5 cm.

The first issue will be a double number (vol. 1, nos. 1-2), to appear in August 1985. Since the editor will be out of the country until the beginning of May, 1985, submissions for the first issue should arrive between May 15 and July 15. It is planned that this first issue coincide with the Fourth International Congress of Egyptology.

Articles, in major West European languages, may be submitted on any facet of Egyptology, although special consideration will be given to discussions of little known objects, obscure textual passages, and preliminary reports of work in progress. Articles should be sent to: The Editor, VARIA AEGYPTIACA, 111 Winnetka Road, San Antonio, TX 78229, USA. Notification of acceptance will be made as soon as possible, but the editor reserves the right to return any article to its author.

The original text of each article should be suitable for reproduction, reduced to 66%; the dimensions of the original printed text should not exceed 15.5 x 25 cm. Normally, no article should exceed 8 pages in length. Authors may submit more than one article, but in general, only 8 pages of an author's work will appear in a single issue. Each article is the opinion of its author, and it is the author's obligation to obtain any desired copyright. Authors are requested to submit abstracts of each article for the use of the AEB. An author will receive 35 offprints at no charge.

VARIA AEGYPTIACA will be pleased to print notices of general Egyptological interest, as space allows. These notices should be sent to the editor at the address mentioned above.

Although VARIA AEGYPTIACA will not print book reviews, it will list the titles of any new books sent to the attention of the editor at the above address.

The subscription rate for volume 1 is \$12.00 postpaid (please add \$2.00 for overseas surface mail, \$4.00 for overseas air mail). Subscriptions are payable in advance in US dollars only. A limited number of subscriptions will be available for exchange. Prepaid subscriptions and inquiries should be sent to: VAN SICLEN BOOKS, 111 Winnetka Road, San Antonio, TX 78229

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(1985-1986)

OFFICERS:

President

Robert A. Fernea
University of Texas
at Austin

Vice-President

David O'Connor
University Museum
University of Pennsylvania

Treasurer

Jere L. Bacharach
University of Washington

Secretary and
Assistant Treasurer,
New York and Cairo

Paul E. Walker
ARCE, New York

Assistant Treasurer,
Cairo

Richard N. Verdery
ARCE, Cairo

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Robert A. Fernea
University of Texas at Austin

David O'Connor
University Museum
University of Pennsylvania

Jere L. Bacharach
University of Washington

S. Kent Brown
Brigham Young University

Janet H. Johnson
Oriental Institute
University of Chicago

W. Benson Harer, Jr.
Imhotep Society

R. Bayly Winder
East-West Group, Ltd.
New York University

Collège de France
Égyptologie



2025 679

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT
Board of Governors
(1985-1986)

Robert A. Fernea
President
University of Texas
at Austin

David O'Connor
Vice President
University of Pennsylvania
University Museum

Jere L. Bacharach
Treasurer
University of Washington

William Y. Adams
University of Kentucky

Cathleen A. Keller
University of California
Berkeley

S. Kent Brown
Brigham Young University

Donald R. Kunz
Phoenix, Arizona

Richard Bulliet
Columbia University

Muhsin S. Mahdi
Harvard University

Byron D. Cannon
University of Utah

Afaf Marsot
University of California
Los Angeles

George DeBakey
Fleet Trading Company

Ernest McCarus
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor

John Dorman
Orient, New York

Richard Fazzini
The Brooklyn Museum

Nicholas B. Millet
Royal Ontario Museum

John L. Foster
Roosevelt University

Edna R. Russman
Metropolitan Museum of Art

David A. Goodman
Carmichael, California

William K. Simpson
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Donald P. Hansen
New York University
Institute of Fine Arts

John J. Slocum
Newport, Rhode Island

W. Benson Harer, Jr.
Imhotep Society
Ob-Gyn Group

Lewis S. Staples
Manufacturers Hanover Trust

John S. Holladay
University of Toronto

Ronald J. Williams
University of Toronto

Charles Issawi
Princeton University

Joan Brown Winter
San Antonio, Texas

Janet H. Johnson
University of Chicago

R. Bayly Winder
New York University